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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1050)

Name of Candidate	Prabha Verma		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	37460
Center	ORN	Date	7/9/18

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Citizens' Charters make administration both accountable and citizen-friendly. However, over time, in a large number of offices, Citizens' Charters have fallen into disuse. Suggest measures that can make these charters effective tools for bringing accountability in public service. (150 WORDS) 10

नागरिक घोषणापत्र (सिटीजन चार्टर) प्रशासन को जवाबदेह और नागरिक-अनुकूल दोनों बनाते हैं। हालाँकि, समय के साथ, ज्यादातर कार्यालयों में नागरिक घोषणापत्र अप्रचलित हो गए हैं। कुछ ऐसे उपाय सुझाइए जो इन घोषणापत्रों को, लोक सेवाओं में जवाबदेही लाने का प्रभावी उपकरण बना सकते हैं। (150 शब्द)

Citizen charters are documents outlining commitment of an office towards public delivery of service. It includes rights of citizen, quality commitment, timebound delivery & grievance redressal mechanism among other things. Thus answerability of office towards public increases with public awareness about their rights and entitlement. Therefore citizen charters are important tool in increasing accountability and be responsive to people.

However its use has decreased -

① Not compulsory to release citizen charters.

② No legal accountability and computin

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to adhere to promises

(3) Grievance Redressal mechanism not in place.

(4) Rampant corruption and low public service values decrease quality

(5) Offices dont have moral & ethical obligation to follow citizen charters. They treat it as orders from seniors.

Measures to Improve —

(1) Along with citizen charters, need to enact Public service guarantee act as e.g. In Madhya Pradesh.

(2) Strengthen grievance redressal e.g. CPGRAMS → online tracking.

(3) Code of conduct & ethics should include relevant provisions

(4) Training of officials on how to deliver promises.

(5) Curb corruption

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2. Discuss the importance of involving civil society in pre-legislative scrutiny and mention the steps that can be taken by the government to increase public engagement in it. (150 WORDS) 10

पूर्व-विधायी जांच में नागरिक समाज को सम्मिलित करने के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए और इसमें जन भागीदारी बढ़ाने हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाए जा सकने वाले कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए। (150 शब्द)

Civil society refers to organisations either formal or informal, formed due to voluntary associations for a particular purpose -
e.g. NGO, political parties, Interest groups, Trade unions etc.

Importance of Inclusion in Pre-legislative scrutiny

(1) Source of expertise.
e.g. Environmental NGOs.

(2) Bring public opinion, ground realities and diverse perspective into focus.

(3) Source of innovative measures in reforms. e.g. PUCL

(4) Reduce ~~to~~ chances of conflict and

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litigation in future by including greater good for maximum people

(5) Help in making citizen centric legislation.

(6) In line with participatory democracy and ethical governance

Steps taken by government -

(1) various parliamentary committees can consult experts, NGO, academicians in scrutiny of bills proposed in parliament.

(2) Online release of ~~pu~~ bills in draft mode for public consultations.

(3) NITI Aayog, Think tank of for legislative purposes collaborates with various organisations

Involvement of Civil society will not only increase efficiency of legislative process but also aid in inclusive growth

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3. Poor standards of tertiary education are a drag on India's competitiveness. Elucidate. Also enumerate the initiatives taken by the government in the past few years to improve the quality of higher education in India. (150 WORDS)

10

तृतीयक शिक्षा के निम्न-श्रेणी के मानक भारत की प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता में अवरोधक हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही भारत में उच्च शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता में सुधार लाने के लिए पिछले कुछ वर्षों के दौरान सरकार द्वारा की गई पहलों को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। (150 शब्द)

Tertiary education refers to formal education post 12 years of schooling e.g. graduation etc. It is during this time when specialised knowledge (post graduation, Ph.D.) ~~that~~ is attained and helps in increasing skills and employability of students in line with demand of economy.

But survey suggests that only 18% of engineering graduates in India are employable. suggesting poor quality of education. Impact on competitiveness –

① Underemployment
② Skill mismatch leading to lower productivity of both people and as well as industry

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(3) Innovation ~~economy~~ suffers.
(4) development of science, R&D is adversely affected.
(5) Cost of imparting skills increases for industries.

To tackle above problems —

(1) Infrastructure level —

(1) HEFA & RISE for improving infrastructure and funding.
(2) RUSA → funding for state universities

(2) Institute of Eminence for providing more autonomy and incentive to improve quality
(3) Reforms in UGC. Setting up of HECI under consideration.
(4) NIRF ranking. for reflection at standards.
(5) Tier level monitoring of universities

~~Mor~~ Reforms in quality would bring about necessary boost to skill creation program.

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4. Social audit has a crucial role in effective implementation of social sector programmes. Comment. Also discuss its strengths and limitations. (150 WORDS) 10

सामाजिक क्षेत्र के कार्यक्रमों के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन में सामाजिक लेखा परीक्षण की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इसके मजबूत पक्षों और सीमाओं पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। (150 शब्द)

Social audit refers to evaluation of outcomes of programmes directly by people, civil society at local level. e.g. Meghalaya's social audit law &, MGNREGA includes social audit provision.

Role in implementation

1. Ensures adherence to outlined provision in programme by taking ground realities into consideration.
2. Time bound delivery.
3. Local needs are addressed.
4. Public perception towards implementation is taken into account → measure of satisfaction of people.
5. Helps incorporate local views & needs in future.
6. Participative implementation.

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Social audit has become effective tool of vigilance & public participation.

Strength

(A) focuses on public participation.

(B) Civil society, NGO, local government have a role.

(C) ~~It~~ becomes effective deterrence against mismanagement of funds, delays in social projects.

Limitation →

(A) No clear parameters and standards have been issued for audit.

(B) Lack of training of local government & general public in conducting the audit.

(C) Too much subjectivity in consideration of perception of social outcomes.

(D) Focus mostly on ~~so~~ outputs. Outcomes are difficult to audit.

Thus to make it successful there should be enough political will. &

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. What are the major welfare schemes for elderly in India? Do you think the benefits of such schemes are reaching a wide section of the target segment? Give reasons. (150 WORDS) 10

भारत में वृद्धजनों के लिए प्रमुख कल्याणकारी योजनाएँ कौन-सी हैं? क्या आप मानते हैं कि इस प्रकार की योजनाओं का लाभ लक्षित हिस्से के एक वृहत् भाग तक पहुँच रहा है? कारण बताइए। (150 शब्द)

Elderly are vulnerable due to their age, and require special care such as geriatric healthcare, dignity, respect and financial security. To address these needs various schemes are there —

1. National social assistance program — Pensions for old age
2. Rashtriya Vayoshree yojana
3. Rashtriya Vaya Vandana yojana for savings.
4. Senior citizen Welfare Fund.
5. Assisting devices such as hearing aids from AIIMS
6. Maintenance Act, 2007 for ensuring parents rights to maintenance in old age
7. ~~National commission~~

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

There are multitude of schemes yet they ~~do~~ fail to reach everyone in need. Reasons—

① Financial inclusion of elderly in India is poor. Also digital illiteracy creates a divide in accessing benefits, pension and entitlements.

② JAM trinity excludes them as biometric issues due to age.

③ Restrictions on their mobility → Cant access services

④ lack of specialised services and inadequate focus on their healthcare.

⑤ Identification of beneficiary.

Policies on elderly needs to move from welfare to empowerment approach where there are not relying on pension but can also contribute to economy via their experience. Therefore ~~also~~ innovation is required in designing policies

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6. Welfare policies in India have undergone a paradigm shift in recent decades, yet they retain certain elements of continuity. Discuss with examples. (150 WORDS) 10

हाल के दशकों में भारत में कल्याणकारी नीतियों में मूलभूत बदलाव (पैराडाइम शिफ्ट) आए हैं, फिर भी उनमें निरंतरता के कुछ तत्व बने हुए हैं। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। (150 शब्द)

welfare policies, mainly aimed at development of vulnerable section have moved to a more rights-based approach and empowerment of marginalised section:

e.g. Right to education act, 2009 & National food security act, 2013.

Both are prime example of making education, food & nutrition, right of every citizen and through it achieving empowerment. ~~However certain elements have~~

Also

1. Inclusion of third tier of government in implementation.
2. Social audits e.g. MGNREGA
3. including NGOs & reducing state machinary.
4. Involving private sector e.g. CSR

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) Direct benefit transfer (e.g. PAHAL)
(6) Use of JAM trinity in welfare schemes

All of above elements have helped improve beneficiary identification, reduce leakage and increasing efficiency of delivery. However certain elements retain their place -

(1) ~~Role~~ Discretionary role of ~~Beauro~~ Bureaucracy, multiple layers in delivery.
(2) Absence of grievance redressal mechanism.
(3) No commitment to improving quality of service.
(4) No feedback mechanism
(5) Services being output and not outcome oriented.
(6) Inadequate role of state. Populist schemes

To truly bring inclusive growth, civil society needs to be engaged at full capacity & schemes should be citizen centric.

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7. Discuss whether changes recommended by the Law Commission in its 268th report can help in addressing the problems of undertrials languishing in jails in India. What other measures can be taken in this regard? (150 WORDS) **10**

चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या अपनी 268वें रिपोर्ट में विधि आयोग द्वारा अनुशंसित परिवर्तन, भारत में कारागारों में सजा काट रहे विचाराधीन कैदियों की समस्याओं को दूर करने में सहायता कर सकते हैं। इस सन्दर्भ में अपनाए जा सकने वाले अन्य उपाय कौन-से हैं? (150 शब्द)

Overcrowded prisons in India, operating at 150% of their capacity have become a source of concern due to health, standard of jails, poor security issues. Mullah committee on prison reforms highlighted these issue. Recently law commission also pointed out that excess number are due to undertrials prisoners. Whose cases have been pending in courts for years more than they deserve punishment for.

Suggestions.

(1) Releasing Prisoners who have served years they deserve as per law → It would ~~reduce~~ be justice to both prisoners and to their

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families

(2) Petty crime cases could be quickly disposed through alternate mechanism

(3) exploring the idea of open prisons ~~is~~ would bring reformative justice and improve their health.

(4) Reforms in law ~~such~~ e.g. IPC & CrPC which are colonial. even civil offences such as adultery involve arrest and jail time → Article 21 → Right to ~~quick~~ speedy trial

There is need to reform not just prison manuals but also whole Penal code. As it puts both a petty thief and a terrorist behind same bar.

Alternate Dispute redressal, reforms in criminal laws, reformative punishment such as social work should be explored. Special court could be established for undertrial prisoners.

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8. While various government initiatives and policies have created opportunities in the affordable housing segment, there are challenges that still persist. Discuss. (150 WORDS) 10

यद्यपि विभिन्न सरकारी पहलों और नीतियों ने वहनीय आवास के क्षेत्र में अवसरों का सृजन किया हैं, लेकिन कुछ ऐसी चुनौतियाँ हैं जो अभी भी बनी हुई हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (150 शब्द)

A safe, resilient and secure house is basic human right. DPSP clearly states in Article 47 that it is state's duty to raise standard of living.

Policies

(1) "Housing for All by 2022" - Umbrella program -
(A) National Urban Housing Mission
(B) National Rural Housing Mission

(2) Affordable housing fund is proposed along with National Urban Housing fund.

(3) Credit linked subsidy aPPP in affordable housing ~~case~~ are also creating opportunity.

(4) Above policies however have not yielded great results. Till now.

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Challenges

1. land & finance availability.
2. keeping the cost low is affecting sustainence of houses.
3. huge burden on exchequer.
4. Technology innovation in affordable housing is wanting.
5. Private sector not enthusiastic
6. low Floor space index hinders experiment.
7. lack of sanitation, water & energy supply.

Way Ahead

1. exploring 3.D printing as done in Japan, South Korea
2. Creating hostels for migratory workforce.
3. legalising rental housing → Model law by NITI Ayog.
4. cross subsidization of low cost houses for finance.
5. Exploring social impact bonds for financing purpose

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Demographic dividend may become demographic liability in the absence of adequate skill development. In this context, discuss the importance of National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, 2015. (150 WORDS) **10**

समुचित कौशल विकास के अभाव में जनसांख्यिकीय लाभांश, जनसांख्यिकीय दायित्व बन सकता है। इस संदर्भ में, राष्ट्रीय कौशल विकास एवं उद्यमिता नीति, 2015 के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए। (150 शब्द)

It is estimated that about 40% of population is below 28 years age & India is youngest country. But Demographic dividend, under productive, becomes liability.

Low skill → (1) Underemployment, (2) Disguised employment (2) Informalisation → lack of social security & low investment in human capital.

Thus overall burden on state's resources increases if full potential is not harnessed by providing gainful employment.

Importance of National Policy for skill development and Entrepreneurship.

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① focuses on credit availability for self employment

② Provides incentive for private sector participation

③ Focuses on recognition of prior learning hence enhancing opportunities.

④ by certification, provides recognition to skill provider, hence formalises the process.

⑤ focus on Apprenticeship.

⑥ Creates institutional mechanism, NSDC & NSDA for smooth implementation.

⑦ Creates avenues for skilled people to find jobs e.g. National Career portal.

It is a positive step, However comprehensive reform in education system is required for skill formation during schooling itself.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Highlight the need for whistleblower protection in India. Critically analyze whether the Whistleblower Protection Act provides sufficient protection to the whistleblowers. (150 WORDS) 10

भारत में व्हिसलब्लोअर सुरक्षा की आवश्यकता पर प्रकाश डालिए। आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए कि क्या व्हिसलब्लोअर सुरक्षा कानून व्हिसलब्लोअर को पर्याप्त सुरक्षा उपलब्ध कराता है। (150 शब्द)

Increasing corporate frauds and cases of institutional corruption coming to light, it is necessary that we reform whistleblower protection. e.g. PNB fraud.

Need -

(1) To protect & incentivize people to disclose irregularity

(2) To create effective deterrence for companies and offices from frauds and intimidating whistleblowers.

(3) To strengthen fight against corruption

(4) To make offices and company fully accountable to state

Though India does have a ~~whist~~ whistleblower protection law in

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

place. cases are not disclosed in time by employees. Reasons:-

(1) Anonymity is not maintained. Disclosure of identity deters people.

(2) Information obtained from RTI or in public domain only can be used. Other means of acquiring information are not legal under this act.

(3) Only designated authority can be approached. making people prone to harassment by government e.g. CVC

Since RTI does not apply to a number of public offices and CVC does not have enough investigatory powers, this act is toothless. Also security to whistleblowers are not strong in this act.

Therefore reforms should be brought in law.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. What are the factors which have been responsible for slow pace of growth of coverage under the Universal Immunisation Programme (UIP). Enumerate the recent steps taken by the government in order to increase this pace to achieve universal coverage swiftly. (250 WORDS) 15

सार्वभौमिक प्रतिरक्षण कार्यक्रम (UIP) के अंतर्गत कवरेज में वृद्धि की धीमी दर के लिए कौन-से कारक उत्तरदायी रहे हैं? सार्वभौमिक कवरेज को शीघ्रातिशीघ्र प्राप्त करने की इस गति में वृद्धि करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए हालिया कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए। (250 शब्द)

Universal Immunization Program (UIP), started in 1985, is a flagship umbrella program for immunization of children against 12 diseases such as tetanus, diarrhea, Japanese encephalitis etc.

However UIP has not covered all children.

Reasons for slow growth -

① Inadequate reach to ~~last~~ every pocket and corner of country.

② Poor accessibility of vaccines ~~of~~ at Primary health care (PHC)

③ Large no. of deliveries outside ~~the~~

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

institutional care.

(4) lack of antenatal and neonatal services to mothers due to unawareness

(5) Biases and fears against vaccines.

(6) Inadequate outreach and awareness program launched by government like Polio drive.

(7) Poverty and illiteracy of people.

(8) safe storage (cold environment) not available at PHC.

Apart from Polio, none of the vaccines have been provided universally.

Recent steps

(1) Mission Indradhanush as part of National Rural health mission.
Now launched as Intensified Mission Indradhanush to cover all

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

children below 2 years and pregnant and lactating mothers.

(2) ASHA & AWW, ANM workers as first point of contact to spread awareness.

(3) Integrated child development Program (ICDS) covers immunization component & to be provided at Anganwadi.

(4) PM Matru Vandana Yojana - conditional cash transfer scheme mandates antenatal care thus spreading awareness and has increased institutional delivery.

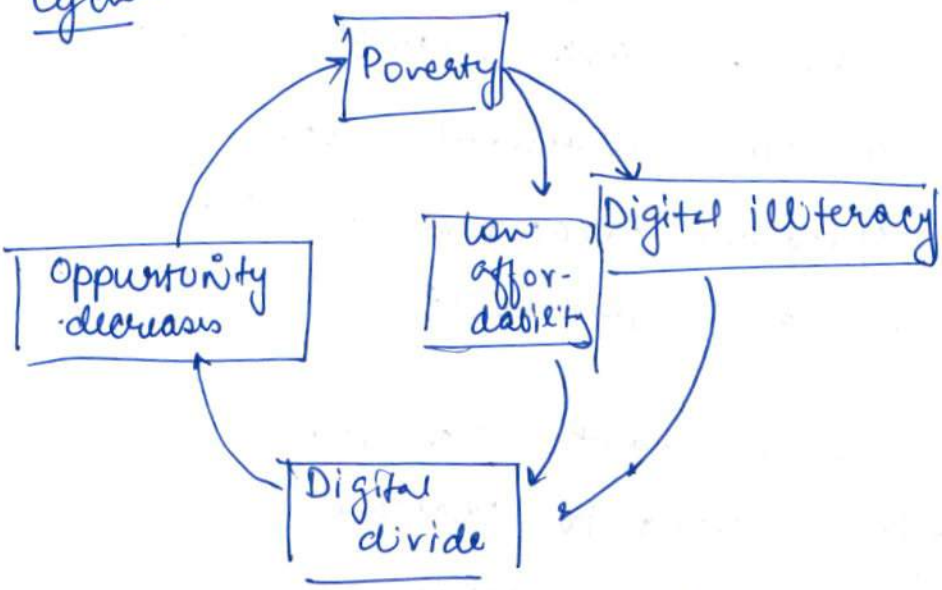
Thus government has taken positive steps to achieve goal of universal immunization swiftly.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Highlight the ways in which digital divide perpetuates and manifests itself in India. Discuss the importance of steps taken by the government to bridge this divide. (250 WORDS) **15**

उन तरीकों पर प्रकाश डालिए जिनके चलते भारत में डिजिटल अंतराल निरंतर बना हुआ है तथा स्पष्टत: दृष्टीगोचर होता है। इस अंतराल को पाटने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्द)

Digital divide ~~refers to~~ creates have and have nots in internet domain. Since digital connectivity requires smartphone and internet connection, entry cost for poor people is high. Digital divide arises due to poverty and illiteracy and creates a vicious cycle.



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Manifestation of digital divide –

① Those with access have better information, more avenues to learn, increase skills, expand business, switch to other business hence leading to informed and aware choices which increase standard of living.

② Those without access are left behind due to information asymmetry. In term of –

→ education
→ market access to business (MSME) and farmers.
→ legal aid & telemedicine
→ financial inclusion
→ extension services

All are affected. And the most needy people are not able to access even basic services.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Recent steps.

(1) Digital India covers elements such as Public access, Internet to all, e-kranti to provide basic services.

(2) Bharat net - to connect 2.5 lakh gram panchayat to Broadband through optical fibres.

(3) Village Resource Centre - by ISRO to provide basic services such as telemedicine, telieducation through satellite connectivity in remote areas.

(4) Common Service Centre → as one stop centre in all villages

Though above steps are appreciable more needs to be done to provide internet access in every hand.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. What are the objectives of National Health Mission? Why, in your opinion, non-communicable diseases have acquired salience in recent times? What are its implications for health policy in the country? (250 WORDS) **15**

राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य मिशन के उद्देश्य क्या हैं? आपकी राय में, गैर-संचारी रोगों ने हाल के दिनों में क्यों ध्यान आकृष्ट किया है? देश में स्वास्थ्य नीति के लिए इसके निहितार्थ क्या हैं? (250 शब्द)

National health policy aims at holistic coverage of health services and ensure good "Health to All".

Objectives

1. Reducing maternal and infant mortality rate in line with SDG goals.
2. Reducing death due to NCD by preventive healthcare, early detection and curative care.
3. Free drugs and diagnostics to all
4. Eliminating TB, Malaria and kala azar completely.
5. Universal health coverage
6. Strengthening number of professionals
7. Creating health repository → digital

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(8) Focus on Ayurveda for preventive health care.

(9) Reducing drug resistance in country.

Focus on Non communicable diseases

(1) Also called lifestyle diseases, have been increasing with rapid urbanisation.

(2) ~~With~~ Industrialization + Urbanisation

↓

Pollution, Work stress, Unhealthy lifestyle, Poor diet

↓

Cancer, Diabetes, cardiovascular and respiratory diseases & obesity.

(3) Disease burden of NCD in country has increased to 60% with India becoming diabetes capital of world.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Implication on health Policy –

(A) Focus will shift to preventative healthcare e.g. Health & Wellness centre will provide consultations

(B) Role of technology ~~is~~ will become integral in health policy e.g. Digital pharmaceutical

(C) Research and ~~techno~~ development will shift to building capability in cancer detection, drugs and more genome level researches.

(D) Tertiary healthcare will become more important.

(E) Focus on outpatient services will increase

(F) Burden on budget will go up.

In order to successfully manage NCD, focus should be on Awareness, Preventive and Rehabilitative care

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Over the years, there has been a growing realisation that undue interference from the State, lack of autonomy and widespread politicisation has severely impaired the functioning of Cooperative sector and there is a need to introduce urgent reforms in the Cooperative sector. Discuss. (250 WORDS) **15**

समय के साथ, यह अधिकाधिक अनुभव किया जा रहा है कि राज्य द्वारा अनुचित हस्तक्षेप, स्वायत्तता की कमी एवं व्यापक राजनीतिकरण ने सहकारी क्षेत्र के कार्यकरण को गंभीर रूप से विकृत किया है तथा सहकारी क्षेत्र में तत्काल सुधार लाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्द)

Cooperative sector are important organisation for inclusive growth. e.g. Farmers co-operatives, Credit Cooperative societies etc.

~~Yet~~ Also constitution provides (DPSP) that ~~cooperat~~ state should promote voluntary, autonomous formation of cooperative that is professionally managed and democratic in operations.

~~Have~~ ~~Even so~~

Contribution of Cooperatives -

(1) Inclusive growth by providing financial assistance.

(2) Increasing livelihood & income

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Facilitate decision making by people.

(4) Establish marketing ~~co~~ linkage & value chain. e.g. AMUL

(5) Provide best practices, expertise access new technology etc.

Despite benefits there has been only few successful examples with farmers & credit cooperatives largely failing.

Reasons for failures

(1) Bureaucratization

(2) Politization ~~of~~ & nepotism in selection of managers.

(3) Favouritism in granting loans & services leading to NPAs.

(4) lack of financial help; expertise, professional managers.

(5) lack of autonomy, state interference to favour populist

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

measures.

(6) Above reasons along with her participatory nature have ~~not~~ deterred public at large. Therefore following reforms should be brought -

1. Election in selection of director.
2. Strictly adhering to constitutional principles.
3. Instituting audit process to increase accountability → both social & 3rd party audit of accounts.
4. Public & participatory decision making.
5. Decreasing ~~&~~ state's role in functioning.

Success of SWUL can be replicated if only we stick to ethos of democracy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. With the current system of health financing in India being largely out-of-pocket payments, examine the need for reforms in healthcare finance. Also discuss the issues associated with reinforcing insurance as the long-term strategy for health financing in this regard. (250 WORDS) **15**

भारत में स्वास्थ्य वित्तपोषण की वर्तमान प्रणाली के अंतर्गत बड़े पैमाने पर आउट-ऑफ-पॉकेट भुगतान किए जाते हैं, ऐसे में स्वास्थ्य देखभाल वित्तपोषण में सुधार लाने की आवश्यकता का परीक्षण कीजिए। इस संबंध में स्वास्थ्य वित्तपोषण के लिए दीर्घावधिक रणनीति के रूप में बीमा को सुदृढ़ करने से संबद्ध मुद्दों पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्द)

World bank estimates say that nearly 70% of health expenditure is out of pocket in India. And it is the reason of 1/6th of poverty in India. This highlight the need of health financing –

(1) ~~Only~~ 80% of population is uninsured.

(2) Only those in formal employment are covered in ESIC → medical benefit which constitutes less than 10% population.

(3) Poor health, nutrition, sanitation in India increases disease incidence and burden with 28% of people suffering from some communable disease

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Also rapid urbanization, increasing pollution has led to increasing burden of NCDs with India set to become diabetes capital by 2030.

(5) Also large section of ~~poop~~ poor population can't access ~~pri~~ quality tertiary care.

(6) Increasing medical cost in private sector and inadequate capacity of public healthcare.

In line with Article 47, it is state's responsibility to ensure good health of its citizens and one of ways is to provide health financing.

Need for Reforms.

(1) Current system of insurance only covers formal sector employees.

(2) Rastriya swasthya beema yojana provides merger 30000 Rs. which is

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

not enough.

(3) Coverage is poor.

(4) ~~Cases~~ Insurance providers dont cover diseases such as HIV, TB etc

(5) hurdles in release of amount.

(6) No check on private sector charging huge amount in collusion with insurance providers.

(7) lack of specialised products.

Issues with longterm insurance financing

(1) selecting the correct model.

(2) moral hazard — (1) Hospitals extending in-patient care beyond what is needed

(2) Poor focus on health by people themselves.

(3) Increased focus on curative services would deter service providers from preventive health care.

(4) Pressure on state's financial resources.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Explain the significance of the recently launched National Nutritional Strategy in the light of sliding ranking of India along the Global Hunger Index. Also, discuss with examples, the role that local self governments can play in promoting, monitoring and sustaining nutrition initiatives.(250WORDS) **15**

ग्लोबल हंगर इंडेक्स में भारत की गिरती रैंकिंग के आलोक में हाल ही में आरंभ की गई राष्ट्रीय पोषण रणनीति के महत्व की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, पोषण से संबद्ध पहलों को बढ़ावा देने, उनकी निगरानी करने और उन्हें सतत बनाए रखने में स्थानीय स्व-शासन द्वारा निभाई जा सकने वाली भूमिका पर उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्द)

India ranks poorly on global hunger index with worst performance as compared to its neighbours such as Sri Lanka and Bhutan. In this context focus on Nutrition is important.

Significance of National Nutrition Strategy

① Mission mode approach would energize all stakeholders.

② fulfilment state's duty ~~with~~ with respect to Article 47 → focus on nutrition.

③ Quantified targets with time limits would ensure swift and smooth implementation e.g. target reducing

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Wasting, stunting and low birth weight by 2% every years till 2020.

(4) focus on anaemia in adolescent girl would improve women health thus their capacity to access education & skill and employment would increase positive cycle of empowerment would be set in motion

(5) Focus on Anganwadi centre in role of service provider such as distributing Folic acid tablets and as awareness generator would bring service closer to people.

Role of local self government

(1) Can help improve nutritional standard of Mid day meal food.

(2) Can devise nutritional basket based on local variety of crops

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and food available e.g. including millets, lapsi, panjiri

(3) can prevent leakage of take home rations, medicines etc from Anganwadi centre

(4) can be important agent in monitoring National food security program at PDS shops.

(5) can improve inclusion and identification of beneficiary beyond SECC database

(6) Most important role is to ensure sanitation in cities and village and implement WASH strategy

(7) Behavioural change in sanitation can be brought by local bodies.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. The bureaucracy in India is facing a number of serious challenges from diminishing human capital to political interference that, if left unaddressed, will lead to further institutional decline. Discuss. How can these challenges be addressed? (250 WORDS) **15**

भारत में नौकरशाही, ह्रासमान मानव पूंजी से लेकर राजनीतिक हस्तक्षेप तक कई गंभीर चुनौतियों का सामना कर रही है, जिन्हें यदि अनसुलझा छोड़ दिया गया तो आगे और अधिक संस्थागत पतन होगा। चर्चा कीजिए। इन चुनौतियों से कैसे निपटा जा सकता है? (250 शब्द)

Bureaucracy has worked as steel frame of country over the years. But its role has been questioned many a times due to various challenges —

① Lack of talent → generalists in knowledge and aptitude.

② Decision making process → politically motivated most of the times.

③ ~~Not~~ Biases to political ideology to gain favour → decreases neutrality

④ Corruption ~~as~~

⑤ laziness in operation, implementation

⑥ No incentive to upgrade skills

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(7) Undue political interference & patronage.

(8) Increasing ~~partisanship~~

Implications of above issues -

(1) Concentration of power, secretive attitude reduces efficiency in service delivery and deters public participation.

(2) Discourages honest and talented people to enter into bureaucracy

(3) loss of public trust

(4) Inequitable growth

(5) ~~Exclusion of~~

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Reforms required -

(1)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. While many people have been able to rise above poverty line, India is still home to the largest number of poor. Discuss briefly the underlying factors responsible for the prevalence of poverty in India. What are the areas in which focussed efforts need to be made in order to accelerate poverty eradication in a sustainable manner? (250 WORDS) **15**

जहाँ, कई लोग गरीबी रेखा से ऊपर आने में सफल रहे हैं, वहीं भारत में अभी भी सर्वाधिक संख्या में गरीब निवास करते हैं। भारत में गरीबी की व्यापकता के लिए उत्तरदायी अंतर्निहित कारकों पर संक्षेप में चर्चा कीजिए। गरीबी उन्मूलन की गति को संधारणीय तरीके से तीव्र करने के लिए किन क्षेत्रों में ध्यान केंद्रित किए जाने की आवश्यकता है? (250 शब्द)

Though measure of poverty line is highly debated, it is estimated that India is home to about 200 mn. people in world. ~~At~~ On the other hand it has achieved great success in raising people above poverty line post LPG reforms through various programs.

Factors-

① Poverty is not addressed in life-cycle approach.

② Social discrimination such as caste, religion, tribe still are impediment in accessing education, health and other basic services.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Huge pressure on agriculture as source of income. 45% population depends on it

(4) Underemployment in unorganized sector.

(5) Social safety net is not available

(6) Corruption reduces efficiency of program by diverting funds.

(7) Inadequate budgetary allocation to social sector.

(8) Most services are in state's list and regional imbalances can be seen in social indicators with mismatch of priorities.

(9) Local government still not involved

Areas that need focus

(1) Food security.

(2) Education quality.

(3) Health and Nutrition.

(4) Inclusion of vulnerable section.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) Skill upgradation and employment

(6) Financial inclusion through JAM trinity

(7) Reduce exclusion errors

(8) Strengthen social safety nets

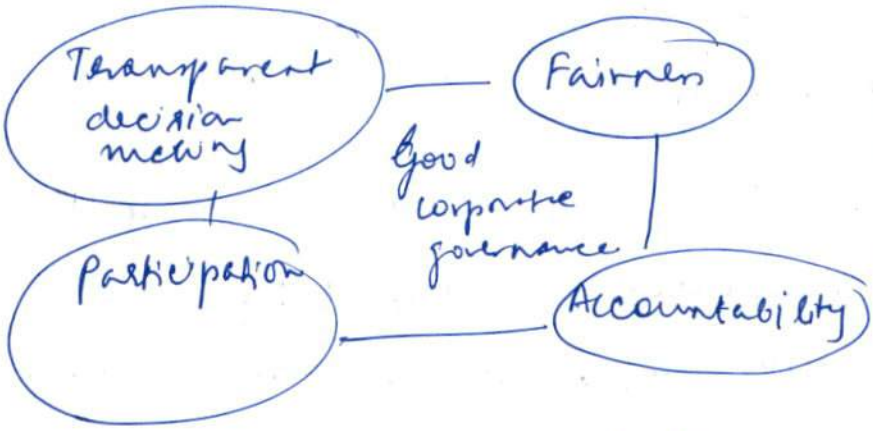
Thus a multipronged approach is required. Through JAM, Housing for all, NHM, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, SHG etc government has ~~ext~~ come long way. It will achieve success through Digital India, Startup India, Make In India etc. put together and achieve dream of Poverty free New India by 2022.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. In context of the need to strengthen corporate governance, the Kotak panel report has called for a major overhaul in norms for listed companies. Critically discuss the impediments to corporate governance in India and evaluate how the recommendations can help in overcoming them. (250 WORDS) **15**

कॉर्पोरेट गवर्नेंस को सुदृढ़ करने की आवश्यकता के संदर्भ में, कोटक पैनल के रिपोर्ट में सूचीबद्ध कंपनियों हेतु मानदंडों में आमूलचूल परिवर्तन का आह्वान किया गया है। भारत में कॉर्पोरेट गवर्नेंस के मार्ग में आने वाली बाधाओं पर आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए और साथ ही मूल्यांकन कीजिए कि पैनल की सिफारिशें इनसे निपटने में कैसे सहायता कर सकती हैं? (250 शब्द)

Corporate governance is set of principle to be followed to improve financial sustainability, ~~econ~~ profitability and ~~environmental~~ social responsibility.



Companies Act 2013, and Clause 49 of listing agreement provides rules and regulation. However non adherence to them, led to constitution of KOTAK Panel-

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Major Overhauls Recommended -

(A) splitting MD-CEO Role

(B) at least 6 independent directors and 1 women director in listed company

(C) transparency in appointment

(D) fixing maximum number of director

(E) greater role to audit ~~company~~ committees

Impediments -

(1) Family owned large business.

(2) Independent directors being paid hefty sums to side with majority stakeholders.

(3) Issues in auditing.

(4) Irregularity in meetings of Independent directors.

(5) Lack of transparency in proceeding

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

of meetings

(6) Inadequacy in whistleblower protection.

(7) Inadequacy of monitoring process.

How Recommendation can help —

(A) Will help check undue influence on independent directors.

(B) Reduce the concentration of power in one person i.e. MD-cum-CEO by splitting it.

(C) Transparent audit would reduce frauds.

(D) More voice to interest of minority stakeholders if maximum number of director is fixed and keeping independent director in good proportion.

Increasing frauds and mismanagement in companies calls for quick implementation of these measures.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Several issues related to adopting new technologies, transforming processes and improving implementation of NeGP need to be addressed. Discuss. Also, enumerate the sets of principles guiding the design and implementation of the e-Kranti Program (NeGP 2.0). (250 WORDS) **15**

नई प्रौद्योगिकियों को अपनाने, प्रक्रियाओं को रूपांतरित करने और एनईजीपी (NeGP) के कार्यान्वयन में सुधार लाने से संबंधित कई मुद्दों से निपटने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, ई-क्रांति कार्यक्रम (NeGP 2.0) के डिजाईन (रूप-रेखा) और कार्यान्वयन का मार्गदर्शन करने वाले सिद्धांतों को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

National e-governance Plan is umbrella program of government to increase adoption of technology ~~and inn~~ in governance to make it more citizen centric.

Issues –

(A) Slow adoption of new technology e.g. Cloud, Big data etc.

(B) lack of skilled manpower.

(C) Cyber security concerns.

(D) lack of will ~~on~~ on Bureaucratic side to adopt technology due to administrative inertia leading to slow transformation

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(E) lack of training of government department employees, member of local government

(F) language compatibility

(G) Internet connectivity is imbalanced across various region.

(H) No accountability mechanism, clear timelines towards adoption of NeGP therefore slowing down implementation.

Therefore government has launched e-kranti Program (NeGP 2.0) which includes various mission mode project to ensure quick transformation.

Principles –

(1) Timely delivery of services.

(2) Adequate Grievance Redressal Mechanism

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Focus on data security and cyber security.
(4) Training and capacity building.
(5) Focus on competitive adoption between ministries and offices through rewards mechanism

e-Kranti focuses on making all government to government (e.g. Fund transfer), government to business (e.g. Procurement) and government to consumer (e.g. Driving licenses) processes technology driven.

Focus has also been given to make all processes paperless (e-Vidhaan, National Judicial data grid) and integrated (e.g. UMANG).

It is a positive step towards good governance.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1058)

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INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
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17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   इसमें **बीस** प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS™

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Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks. **12.5X20=250**

1. While on one hand, urbanization is creating potential for social integration and economic opportunity, on the other hand, it is also leading to segregation and exclusion based on socio-economic status. Examine the paradox in context of Indian cities. What steps can be taken to make urban space truly inclusive?

जहाँ एक ओर शहरीकरण सामाजिक एकीकरण और आर्थिक अवसर की संभावनाएं सृजित कर रहा है, वहीं दूसरी ओर यह सामाजिक-आर्थिक अवस्थिति पर आधारित अलगाव और अपवर्जन को भी बढ़ावा दे रहा है। भारतीय शहरों के संदर्भ में इस विरोधाभास का परीक्षण कीजिए। शहरी क्षेत्रों को वास्तविक रूप से समावेशी बनाने हेतु क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं?

It is true that Urbanization has produced both positive and negative results for India society.

Positives

Social Integration
→ dilution of Caste barriers.
→ Religious lines blur.

Economic Opportunity
→ Better paying jobs,
→ reduction of pressure from overburdened Agriculture
→ formal jobs.

Empowerment
→ Women into formal work
→ Education & Health Access
→ Increased Mobility & Choices

Political Benefits
→ Closer to leaders, & Political Awareness

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Negatives

Social

- → class barriers
- → increasing exclusion
- → impact on social cohesion
- → smaller family units
- → violence on women & increase in crimes

Economic

- → Increasing Inequality
- → Slums encroachment
- → less living space per capita
- → lack of service infrastructure
- → lack of sanitation & health coverage
- → Homeless population is increasing

Environmental

- → felling of trees
- → concretization of cities
- → Pollution of water & Air Resources
- → generation of ~~to~~ excess waste. issue of landfills

eg Delhi Air Pollution issue & Ghazipur land fills issue.

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To make urban space more inclusive Multidimensional approach is required.

① Public service delivery — Health, education water, housing for all.
with focus on →

Accessibility — Affordability
Quality — Availability

e.g. National Urban Health Mission, Housing for All, SBM-Urban etc

② Good Governance & e-governance initiatives e.g. Delhi's Door step delivery, decreasing exclusion error

③ Formalization of jobs.

④ Reduce crime → Community Policing programme.

⑤ Focus on Urban infra — Metro, Road, last mile connectivity etc.

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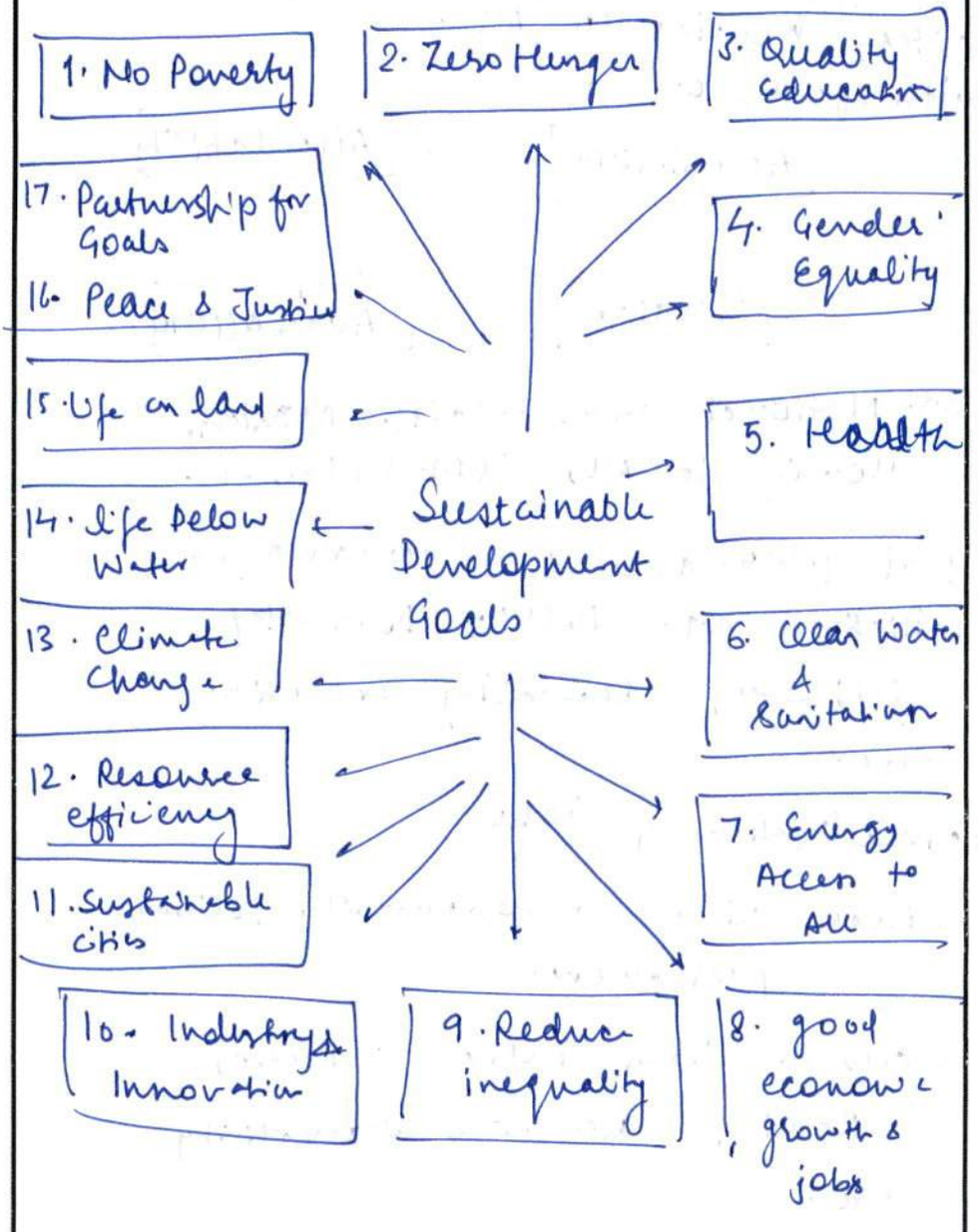
2. The achievement of Sustainable Development Goals depends crucially on, among other factors, formulating development strategies that reflect the current and future population dynamics. Discuss.

सतत विकास लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति अन्य कारकों के साथ-साथ विकास रणनीति के निर्माण पर, जो वर्तमान और भविष्य की जनसंख्या गतिकी को दर्शाती है, पर अत्यधिक निर्भर करती है। चर्चा कीजिए।



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looking at the diversified set of objectives from environment sustainability to good health, it requires huge capital investment and financial resources.

To achieve these goals —

1. Assessment of Priorities and capabilities of each state
2. Assessment of needs & requirement of people to meet these goals
3. Participation of All stakeholders — Democratic treatment of all involved.
4. Projection of quantity & quality required.

Why population dynamics should be included in development agenda —

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(1) Urban & Rural divide

(2) ~~Ma~~ Gender Inequalities

(3) ~~Young~~ Youth vs. Child vs. Elderly → ~~Popup~~ demographic dividend or increased social expenditure

(4) To assess right mix of expenditure on each of social sector.

(5) To create right amount of jobs.

(6) To create right amount of infrastructure.

(7) To provide enough support to vulnerable section against climate change & disasters.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Globalization is a double-edged sword, which on one hand ensures economic growth but on the other hand, assaults national sovereignty, erodes local culture and threatens economic and social stability. Critically examine the statement in context of Indian society.

वैश्वीकरण एक दोधारी तलवार है, जो एक ओर आर्थिक संवृद्धि को सुनिश्चित करता है, किन्तु दूसरी ओर यह राष्ट्रीय संप्रभुता पर हमला करता है, स्थानीय संस्कृति को विनष्ट करता है तथा आर्थिक और सामाजिक स्थिरता के लिए खतरा उत्पन्न करता है। भारतीय समाज के संदर्भ में इस कथन का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

Post 1991 Reforms, a new era of reforms was ushered in. People had ~~eco~~ greater access and contact to what world had to offer. This led to both positive & negative impacts

Benefits of globalization

1. Increased economic opportunity
2. Increased competition led to improved quality of products
3. Transfer of technology.
4. Increased migration.
5. Cultural contacts.
6. Women empowerment → New jobs → Increased mobility etc.

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(7) Exchange of political ideologies
(8) Health → Medical tourism
(9) Education Reforms e.g. PISA tests.
(10) Increased Trade ~~e.g.~~ & Tourism.
(11) Exchange of Ideas & knowledge

Negative Aspects

(1) Adherence to Norms of multiple treaties e.g. WTO, UNFCCC, ILO conventions etc. interfere in sovereignty to make own decisions
(2) Erosion of interest about Indian culture, handicrafts & increasing interest in materialism, consumption and awe towards western culture
(3) Import of ideas of fragmented families leading to social isolation and mental depression,
(4) cyber security & data security issue

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~~(4) Impact of~~

(3) Increasing violence in society due to spread of pornography etc.

(5) Value erosion.

(6) Economic issues such as trade deficit etc.

(7) Environmental degradation

Though globalisation has produced negative results, improvement in Human development indicators can't be ignored due to increasing engagement with global organisation.

Need is to adopt values compatible with Indian culture and reject negative values.

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4. Is the Indian notion of secularism, based on uniform respect for all religions by the state and separation of religion from public institutional practices, adequate to ensure a secular state? Discuss.

क्या राज्य द्वारा सभी धर्मों के प्रति एकसमान आदर और सार्वजनिक संस्थागत प्रक्रियाओं से धर्म के पृथक्करण संबंधी धर्मनिरपेक्षता की भारतीय अवधारणा एक धर्मनिरपेक्ष राज्य को सुनिश्चित करने हेतु पर्याप्त है? चर्चा कीजिए।

Constitution characterizes India as a "Secular" nation. and though not inserted this phrase by constituent assembly itself, they imagined India, not as a ~~country~~ polity divorced from religion but a polity that respects all religions equally and does not favour one religion over another.

~~Ac~~

Features of Indian Secularism

→ No specific incentives to one religion over other.

→ Recognition of minority religions group and freedom to establish

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and manage ~~the~~ educational establishments. ~~or~~

→ No bias on basis of religion while making educational grants.

→ National commission on Minority Educational institutions to protect these

→ ~~A~~ Freedom of individuals ~~from~~ about practising any religion and propogate their faith.

Despite above constitutional provisions and safeguards recent trends have forced us to think about adequacy of these provisions.

e.g.

1. Increasing communalisation of Politics
2. Communal clashes over political issues.
3. Political leaders, MPs, MLAs often promising building temples, going

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to temples & mosques to woo voters.

(4) Cow vigilantism often targeted against muslims.

(5) Babri issue & Apathy of leaders towards violence.

These trends might suggest erosion of secular values from polity, but one should also consider recent positive efforts

(1) Supreme Court decision to make use of religion, race, caste, class, language as corrupt practices in election campaign.

(2) ~~Adopt~~ Attempt to bring Uniform Civil codes.

(3) ~~Electoral co~~

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5. There is an emerging pattern of a predominantly youthful north and a maturing south and west. Analyze the possible implications of such a demographic divergence on policy-making in India.

एक युवा प्रधान उत्तर तथा एक प्रौढ़ दक्षिण एवं पश्चिम का एक उभरता हुआ प्रतिरूप दृष्टिगत हो रहा है। भारत में नीति-निर्माण में इस तरह के जननांकिकीय भिन्नता (डेमोग्राफिक डाइवर्जेंस) के संभावित निहितार्थों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Due to Population control effort of South Indian states and Western states their Total Fertility rates have reduces as low as 1.3 for Kerala and similarly 1.6 for Tamil Nadu.

On other hand BIMARU states continue to have TFR at greater than 2.5 with Bihar having TFR of 3.4

As a result, ~~po~~ demographic structure has went a transition with ~~ag~~ ageing population in South and west & continually young population in Northern states.

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Implication in Policy Making

Opportunity

1. Broad demographic dividend
2. More jobs for youth in north who can replace and supply workforce in industrialized south
3. Regional equality can be promoted
4. Greater connect between South & North through supply & demand.

Threats

1. Issues of migration.
2. Sons of soil theory e.g. exodus of NE student from Bangalore etc
3. Increase in regionalism.
4. Unskilled population of north & inadequate mechanism

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for training.

(5) Rise in regionalism.

~~(6) Increasing load of aging~~

(6) Rising unemployment in north

Therefore policy makers need to focus on —

(1) Shifting of few industries & build new industry clusters in north.

(2) Skill training to reap demographic dividend.

(3) Vocational training

(4) Industries in South & west to look for potential talent from north

(5) Increase national integration & social harmony between states

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Given the significant increase in urban population, it is important that the nature and extent of urban poverty should be recognised and adequately addressed by public policy in India. Discuss in the context of problems faced by urban poor and the government programmes and initiatives taken to deal with them.

शहरी जनसंख्या में सार्थक वृद्धि को देखते हुए यह महत्वपूर्ण है कि भारत में लोक नीति द्वारा शहरी गरीबी की प्रकृति और विस्तार को पहचाना एवं पर्याप्त रूप से संबोधित किया जाना चाहिए। शहरी गरीबों द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं और उनसे निपटने हेतु सरकार के कार्यक्रमों और पहलों के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

It is estimated that Urban population in India will rise to 600 million by 2040 from current 377 million.

Rapid urbanisation has led to unequal development and poverty has manifested in various forms —

1. Slum encroachment
2. lack of safe drinking water, sanitation & housing.
3. lack of productive employment
4. ~~Stre~~ Homeless people.
5. Food insecurity due to higher living expenses in urban

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areas

(6) Migrant workers & exclusion from social security program.

(7) Issues of ~~vendors~~ street vendors.

(8) Issue of (1) Affordability of services
(2) Availability of services
(3) Quality of services
(4) Accessibility of services

Government initiatives

(1) Swacch Bharat Mission - Urban

(2) Housing for All by 2022.
→ Credit linked subsidy
→ PPP
→ focus on EWS, LIG and MIG

(3) Smart cities mission for inclusive growth

(4) Slum redevelopment programs

(5) AMRUT Yojana

(6) ~~the~~ Sustainable transport

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e.g Metro etc

(7) Mohalla clinic for health access in Delhi

(8) Shelter homes.

(9) NGO collaboration to extend social benefits

(10) National Food Security Act, 2003 → 50% Urban population to be covered.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. It is assumed that urbanization along with industrialization would induce certain essential changes in the caste-based system of stratification. In this context, discuss how the caste system has continued to persist and exert its influence in urban social life.

यह कल्पना की जाती है कि औद्योगीकरण के साथ-साथ शहरीकरण, जाति-आधारित व्यवस्था के स्तरीकरण में कुछ आवश्यक बदलाव को अभिप्रेरित करेगी। इस संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए कि कैसे जाति व्यवस्था शहरी सामाजिक जीवन में निरंतर बनी हुयी है और अपने प्रभाव को कायम रखे हुए है।

Urbanization + Industrialization = Equal opportunity irrespective of caste or race.

Impact of Urbanization on caste →

→ In urban setting, traditional caste based communities co-locating in one area is difficult to form

→ Habitation, ownership of houses, entry to a locality does not depend on caste but affordability & purchasing power of customer.

→ Highest bidder gets the best service

Impact of Industrialization on caste –

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

① Traditionally, labour was divided on basis of caste

② But industry demands merit & talent irrespective of caste.

③ Supply of skill ~~decides the~~ is more important

Hence both urbanization & industrialization →

① Increase social mobility

② Enable to break free from caste based employment to skill based employment.

③ Irrelevance of caste based stratification

<u>How caste system has persisted</u> –

① Historically access of education & hence acquisition of skill was easier for higher caste leading to

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

domination of higher caste in formal employment.

(2) Historically, higher castes have been financially better off hence availability of better services to them.

(3) Reservation is the major route of entry of ~~for~~ SC/ST/OBC into education ~~and~~ jobs which though provides them better access but at the same time reinforces their caste based identity

(4) Rise of Caste-based Politics

(5) In response to reservation, counter politics ~~of~~ by higher caste.

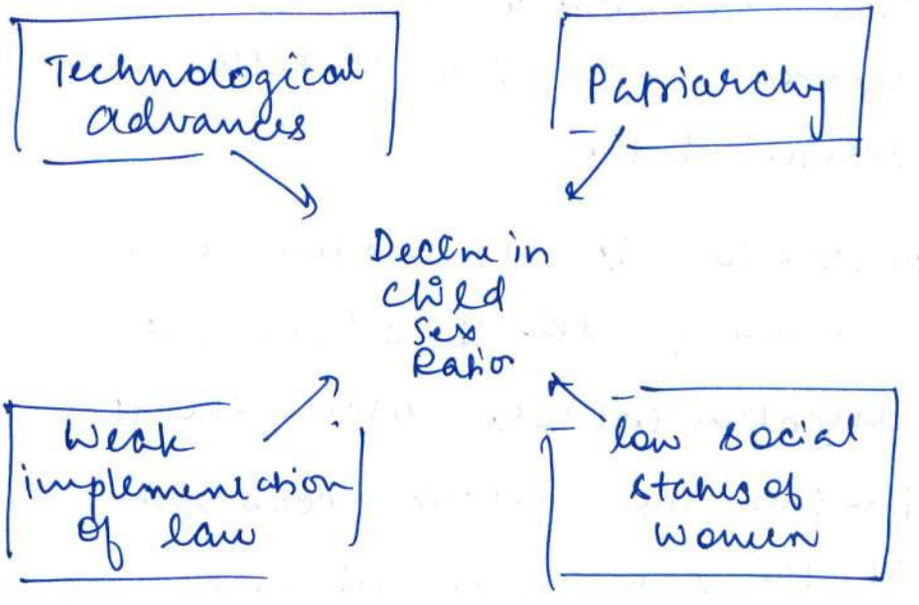
(6) In urban areas, due to poor infrastructure, manual scavanging still exists in which only Dalits are employed.

(7) Marriage and dining behaviour

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Decline in child sex ratio, caused by various reasons, is a serious problem with severe socio-economic, demographic and cultural implications. Discuss in the context of India.

विभिन्न कारणों से बाल लिंगानुपात में गिरावट, विकट सामाजिक-आर्थिक, जननांकिकीय और सांस्कृतिक निहितार्थों के साथ, एक गंभीर समस्या है। भारतीय संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।



Above are the 4 major causes why child sex ratio is still declining in India.

(1) Ultrasound & other techniques have advanced → sex detection

(2) Patriarchy & decision making power still in hand of men → son meta preference

(3) Women have no decision

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over marriage age, no. of W/ds, abortion ⇒ (1) More female foeticide
(2) Women themselves becoming agent of patriarchy

(4) Laws as PCPNDT Act, POCSO Act, have not brought criminals to justice. ~~t~~ P

'All this has led to only 944/1000 ~~gi~~ girls to birth ratio.

Implication

(1) lack of ~~women~~ marriageable women compared to men ⇒ dissatisfaction in men, increase in crime against women such as rapes & ~~harrasment~~ harassment

(2) ~~loss of~~ Patriarchy is reinforced.

(3) value system erodes → violence over women increases, cycle of injustice repeats.

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(4) loss of workforce in form of lost women

(5) Patriarchal mindset continues to persist → ~~low~~ gender sensitization fails due to low behavioural change & less acceptance of laws.

(6) One of the reasons why rapes, trafficking, dowry deaths, domestic violence, marital rape etc. continues is because women are still not seen as equal. → This mindset is promoted.

(7) technology adoption (e.g. ultrasound abortion) is done for sex detection and aborting female child, which is wrong mindset

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. The surge in urban crimes is a grim reminder of the unplanned & rapid nature of urbanization in India. Discuss. Also, list measures that can be taken to tackle the issue of urban crimes in India.

शहरी अपराधों में बढ़ोतरी भारत में शहरीकरण की अनियोजित और तीव्र प्रकृति की विकटता का एक सूचक है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में शहरी अपराधों के मुद्दे से निपटने के लिए अपनाये जा सकने वाले उपायों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Rapid urbanization in India led to various issues such as lag in policy, insufficient security of women, inadequate policing, lack of infrastructure, unplanned development, inequalities in urban life.

These combined together have led to rising crimes in ~~India~~ urban life. Major Reasons —

① Rising dissatisfaction due to unemployment and lack of quality life ⇒ attraction towards theft, kidnapping & robbery, ransom to quickly acquire money

② Increasing Drug menance ~~due by~~

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

to vulnerable youths who are easy to exploit. ⇒ Addiction leads them to crime

(3) Criminalization of children and street kids.

(4) Crime Against women due to lack of safe streets, gender apathetic education, increasing menace of pornography etc.

(5) Vulnerability due to poverty, homelessness, unemployment leads to petty crimes for bare survival.

looking at above examples we see that increasing crimes are due to ~~incr~~ lack of inclusive development and growth

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Measures

1. Community Policing
2. Gender Sensitization
3. Strengthen laws to curb Drugs abuse & smuggling.
4. Rehabilitation of drug addicts and homeless W/ds.
5. Inclusion of every man, women & child in welfare program.
6. Smart streets
   - CCTV
   - Street lighting
   - Police Patrol
7. Sustainable development goals 11 stresses on inclusive and sustainable cities.
8. Provide education & meaningful employment
9. Protect ex-criminal from recidivism by rehabilitation.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Care for the elderly is fast emerging as a critical element of both public and private concern. Discuss in the context of India's increasing population of the elderly.

वृद्धों की देखभाल सार्वजनिक और निजी दोनों क्षेत्रों हेतु तेजी से चिंता के एक नाजुक विषय के रूप में उभर रहा है। भारत में वृद्धों की बढ़ती जनसंख्या के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Though India's is expected to reap the benefits of demographic dividend for next 25 years and is youngest country in world, it has a big challenge ahead of it. Its ageing population and lack of social safety nets to care for them

Why an element of concern

Public life

① Majority population in informal jobs have no security net for old age. e.g. No EPFO and savings

② lack of geriatric health care.

③ Feminization of old age because of higher life expectancy of women

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Completely dependent on state's support

(5) No return for state in economic terms because they contribute in form of productive work

(6) Issue in targetting beneficiaries

(7) Issue of Beggars mostly elderly

Private life

(1) Increasing nuclearization of family

(2) Working age population migrating leaving old parents behind

(3) Care for elderly is taken as burden by next.

(4) lack of old age homes

(5) Require sufficient time & money for care.

(6) Increasing life style disease such as cancer. increase cost.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Efforts by Govt

1. National Social Assistance Program → Pension for elderly
2. Senior citizen Welfare fund
3. National commission for Senior citizen
4. AYUSHMAN BHARAT →
   coverage of 5 lakh / family for tertiary ~~ch~~ healthcare as well
5. ~~Natio~~ PDS → food distribution
6. Several states have passed acts making it punishable offence if ~~ch~~ ~~of~~ ~~children~~ dont take care of parents.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Rapid urbanization not only requires addressing the deficits in urban areas but also addressing those that are created because of it in rural areas. Comment. Also, evaluate the success of government programmes to reduce the stress on rural population because of urbanization.

तीव्र शहरीकरण न केवल शहरी क्षेत्रों के अभावों को दूर करने की मांग करता है अपितु इसके कारण ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में व्युत्पन्न कमियों से निपटना भी आवश्यक बनाता हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, शहरीकरण के कारण ग्रामीण आबादी पर पड़ने वाले दबाव को कम करने हेतु सरकारी योजनाओं की सफलता का भी मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Rapid Urbanization creates changes both in urban areas ~~but also~~ and rural areas that essentially fuels the urban growth.

~~Issues for~~

Impact of Urbanization ~~&~~ on Rural Areas

(1) Urban growth absorbs peripheral villages → displacement of farmers & loss of traditional livelihood

(2) Demand for unskilled labour supplied by rural population such as plumbers, gardeners, housemaid, security guard.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ leads to migration
→ Feminization of Agriculture
→ Elderly left out of care
→ Children have to live without parents

(3) Rural - Urban Inequality gap increases
→ Government focus shift to urban issues
→ policy paralysis for rural areas leads to conflicts

(4) Education & healthcare gap increases.
→ Rural students find it difficult to compete. Cost of education high in cities
→ ~~the~~ Quality healthcare only available in urban areas makes accessibility difficult

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) Other services –
(1) Drinking water
(2) Access to courts
remain centred in cities and urban areas.

Government Program –

(1) Healthcare in form of Primary health centre is positive effort.

(2) Self help groups to help become women farmers empowered.

(3) Aim to supply quality education through network of school & Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

(4) Skill building through National skill development agency

(5) Fill essential services gaps through construction of road network under PM Gram Sadak Yojana, DDUGJY, Saubhagya, Ujjwala are commendable

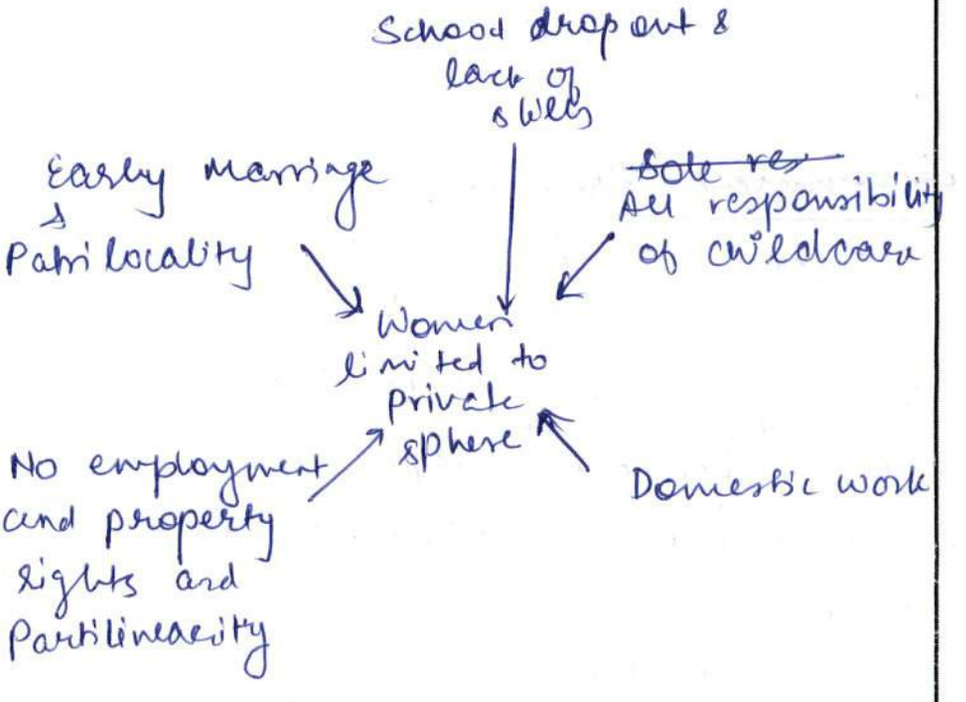
(6) Land acquisition Act 2013 to protect farmers and guarantee of Rehabilitation

(7) 73rd Amendment Act to constitution → decentralisation of power.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. The relegation of women to private sphere of life is the main cause behind gender inequality and exploitation in India. Discuss.

महिलाओं को जीवन के निजी क्षेत्र तक सीमित करना, भारत में लैंगिक असमानता और शोषण के पीछे मुख्य कारण है। चर्चा कीजिए।



Above are the reasons why women get limited to private sphere structurally since birth to marriage to death.

These has been the cause of gender inequality in following way –

(1) No control over marriage, body and hence multiple kids limits

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

time and opportunity for job search

(2) Even employed & skilled women give up their jobs for childcare

(3) Loss of financial autonomy and hence decision making power

(4) No property makes them vulnerable to wishes of father, ~~and~~ husband & sons.

(5) No decision making in health & education of children.

(6) This leads to domestic violence, harassment & exploitation

How it can be ~~rem~~ tackled

(1) Beti Bechao Beti Padhao → for early education

(2) ensuring completion of secondary education

(3) Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana →

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

incentive to delay marriage

(4) Family Planning Program → contraceptives

(5) Dowry (Death) Act, IPC section 498A & section 498D should be strictly implemented.

(6) skilling of women, SHG, land rights should be given.

(7) LPG through Ujjawala should be extended to All.

(8) Maternity benefit.

(9) Value education & gender sensitization in male.

(10) #Heforshe is the need of hour. without mindset change in men, no real change can happen.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Education is an important avenue for uplifting the socio-economic status of the Scheduled Tribes. In this context, highlight the challenges faced in providing education to tribals in India. Also, suggest some measures for improvement of tribal education.

अनुसूचित जनजातियों की सामाजिक-आर्थिक अवस्थिति में उत्थान के लिए शिक्षा एक महत्त्वपूर्ण मार्ग है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में जनजातियों को शिक्षा प्रदान करने में सामने आने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, जनजातियों की शिक्षा में सुधार के लिए कुछ उपाय सुझाइए।

Education not only increases opportunities in economic life but also improves status of women, increases mobility, helps secure and fight for Rights & entitlements.

Challenges faced by Tribals

(1) Accessibility → fragmented habitations often out of reach and ~~of~~ unviable to construct school ~~within~~ in far flung areas

(2) Availability of Teachers – in such areas who are properly trained.

(3) Issue of Mother tongue & local language → every tribal

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

pocket may have different language. Its difficult to find teachers and translate curriculum in ~~xx~~ tribal language that is unrecorded.

(4) ~~Its~~ Problem of Naxal Movement in about 40 tribal districts, left wing extremism has not let any public infrastructure survive.

(5) North East Areas → vacuum of governance

(6) Polity Issue → Schedule 5 & ~~Schedule 6~~ govern ~~non~~ all of tribal pockets but efficiency, role and power of Tribal advisory council is unclear hence lack of proper policy

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Measures

1. Replicate more Eklavya ~~the~~ school in all tribal district
2. Translate education in local language.
3. Increase availability of primary school in ~~all~~ all tribal villages or cluster of villages
4. Issue more scholarship for accessing higher education
5. Make them aware about reservation benefit
6. focus on women education through Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas
7. Frame curriculum to include traditional knowledge of tribes

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Even though millions have been lifted out of poverty in recent decades, the rise in inequality may have dire consequences for the society. Explain in the light of recent studies highlighting this increasing trend.

हालाँकि हालिया दशकों में लाखों लोगों को गरीबी से बाहर निकाला गया है, लेकिन असमानता में वृद्धि के समाज के लिए खतरनाक परिणाम हो सकते हैं। इस बढ़ती हुई प्रवृत्ति पर प्रकाश डालते हुए हालिया अध्ययनों के आलोक में व्याख्या कीजिए।

Recent studies highlight inequalities in various form —

① Oxfam Report "Reward work not wealth" ⟹ 1% of India's richest control 73% of total wealth

② Global hunger Index by IFPRI in 2017 ranked India at 100 in 119 countries

③ Status of Food nutrition & security by FAO —
(1) 38.4% children below 5 are wasted
(2) About 51% women are anaemic

④ Global climate change Risk reports — cites elderly, poor and women are more vulnerable to disasters.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) Rural teledensity is 1/3rd of Urban teledensity → report by TRAI

Above examples show that inequalities are not just because of money but due to faulty policy making that empowered these already empowered.

Consequences

(1) growth in crime & violent protest

(2) hindrance in sustainable development

(3) digital divide & illiteracy makes digital India program impactless

(4) ~~low participation of people~~ burden of subsidy ~~on~~

(5) Corruption increases as vulnerable public can't hold leaders accountable.

(6) Hampers India's credibility

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(7) Social Coherian decreases
(8) Can't reap demo graphic dividend
(9) Unemployable population
(10) Standard of living continues to stay low
(11) Cases of exploitation increase.
(12) Disasters, climate change affect vulnerable the most.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Growing 'informalization of labour market' is perceived as a barrier to realising economic potential as well as a hindrance to longrun economic development and poverty reduction. Discuss.

श्रम बाज़ार के बढ़ते अनौपचारीकरण' को आर्थिक संभाव्यता को साकार करने में एक अवरोध के साथ-साथ दीर्घकालिक आर्थिक विकास तथा गरीबी न्यूनीकरण में एक व्यवधान के रूप में देखा जाता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

India's growth story has been mired with questions about how it is unable to create jobs despite having ~~being~~ highest GDP growth rate in world.

Status of labour Market

- Informal agriculture sector employs about 60% of population
- Informal MSME sector provide ~~employs~~ highest non-agriculture jobs.
  → e.g. construction sector employs most people after agriculture in form of unskilled labour.
- Services sector contributing ~~only~~ most to GDP has been shrinking in terms of job creation

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Impact of informalisation

① economic potential

① Disguised employment
② Seasonal employment
③ low productivity

② Economic development

① low standard of living
② No social safety nets
③ No skill creation

③ Poverty

① ~~ta~~ Cant afford nutritious food, quality education & hence human development compromised ⇒ Poverty continues
② Pressure on agriculture increases making farming unviable
③ Urban to Rural migration increases.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

How it can be corrected →

(1) Vocational training ⟹ meet demand of Industry

(2) Involve Private sector into skilling & education ⟹ Inputs on right package

e.g. National skill development corporation.

(3) Orient towards Big data, IT, AI, Robotics.

(4) Invest more on Research & Development that can build a healthy innovation Industry

(5) Integrate long run vision on economic growth with education curriculum to do away with outdated learning.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. The focus on risk factors that appear at a young age and timely interventions is the key to preventing child delinquency and its escalation into chronic criminality. Analyse the statement with respect to growing incidences of child delinquency in context of India.

कम उम्र में दिखाई पड़ने वाले जोखिम कारकों पर ध्यान तथा समय पर हस्तक्षेप बाल अपराध एवं उनके बढ़कर स्थायी अपराधी बनने के निवारण की कुंजी है। भारत के संदर्भ में बाल अपराध की बढ़ती घटनाओं के परिप्रेक्ष्य में इस कथन का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Child delinquency has been increasing in India. There has been cases of rapes, murder, theft etc against them.
e.g. Nirbhaya case,
Ryan school murder case etc

Reasons

(1) Out of coverage of education. Most drop out occurs at Secondary levels.

(2) Lack of skills at early age making them unemployable and hence prone to attraction of stealing

(3) ~~Ext~~ Exclusion of street kids from any social safety net,

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

education or healthcare

(4) Increasing drug use by children e.g. Kolkata → children picking rags are highly addicted to drugs.

(5) Undue influence of unemployed adults

(6) Glorification of mafia culture by Bollywood movies

(7) Increasing isolation, negative and unguided influence of social media and internet. Increasing pressure of academics.

(8) Increasing menace of beggary and trafficking. (organised)

(9) lack of NGOs or Child Protection services.

(10) most vulnerable section recieving least attention from government.

How it can be prevented —

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

① Comprehensive policy with multidimensional focus to education, healthcare and value education

② early rehabilitation of homeless children, children protected from ~~etc~~ trafficking & drug addiction.

③ Child protection services → where children can complain about violence at home and at school

④ framework needed to address the different needs of children, & adolescent and their vulnerability

⑤ Stringent laws to protect from violence, rapes etc

⑥ Juvenile Justice Act 2016 shall be implemented in letter & spirit

⑦ Recidivism should be ~~ap~~ addressed by Reformative justice to children.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Digital technology can either be a game changer for disadvantaged children or yet another dividing line that prevents children from fulfilling their potential. Discuss.

डिजिटल प्रौद्योगिकी या तो वंचित बच्चों के लिए एक दिशा-परिवर्तक हो सकती है या फिर एक और बांटने वाली रेखा बन सकती है जो बच्चों को उनकी संभावनाओं की प्राप्ति से रोकती है। चर्चा कीजिए।

What digital technology can provide disadvantaged children –

Education & Skill
e.g. Bankar Unnayan, Tele-education (SWAYAM)

Inclusion
e.g. Aadhar, Access to Job.

Health
e.g. Telemedicine & Nutrition services.

Protection from exploitation
e.g. PENCIL platform, Aarambh complaint box

digital technology can bring school and hospital closer to children, protect children from trafficking, child labour, include them in social security schemes.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

But it can create dividing lines →

(1) Digital divide → cost of internet, phone still not affordable

(2) Rise in child pornography, trading of children over dark net away from state surveillance

(3) Skill gap → Advantaged & affluent children have better access to information available over internet and hence better chances of acquiring relevant skill

~~(4) Exclusion → due to poor connectivity~~

(4) Misguidance – Uncontrolled access to digital & virtual world which is full of games,

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

disturbing content can generate depression, negative perception.

Hence digital technology without state effort & parental guidance can be a curse for vulnerable children.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. The demand by nativist political parties and movements that employment preferences be given to "local" people has raised certain issues. Examine the statement in the context of 'son of soil theory' in India. Also discuss, why such demands develop in some states and cities and not in others.

देशीय राजनीतिक दलों और आंदोलनों द्वारा "स्थानीय" लोगों को रोजगार में प्राथमिकता देने की मांग ने कुछ निश्चित मुद्दों को उठाया है। भारत में 'मिट्टी के लाल के सिद्धांत' के संदर्भ में इस कथन का परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि ऐसी मांगें कुछ राज्यों और शहरों में हीं क्यूँ विकसित होती हैं, अन्य में नहीं।

Why demand of preference in employment →

(1) Constitution → Article 16 provides that there can be no discrimination in matter of public employment based on residence except Andhra pradesh and J & K

(2) Fear of losing jobs to migrated population

(3) Not enough new jobs are being created in economy

(4) Growing population and demographic dividend.

(5) Inequitable growth in ~~few states which get overcrowded~~
India : Regional variation

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

~~Ex~~ In recent times, Maharashtra has seen violent protests. Karnataka has passed law mandating IT firms to first give preference to local population.

Why only in some states

① Unequal growth in India - Prosperous South vs. deprived north

② Standard of living of middle class have improved → they don't want to lose it to people who have migrated & create competition for children

③ Backwards states and UTs ~~where~~ mostly are supplier & source of migration

④

P.T.O.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ domination of middle class in politics

⇓

Spread of fear of losing jobs to outsiders

⇓

Protest / violent conflicts.

Hence various factors such as prosperity of region, availability of jobs, standard of living, voice of middle class, competition are the main factors.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. The mixing of caste and politics resulting into 'politicization of caste' and 'casteization of politics' in contemporary India has become a grave challenge to our democracy. Comment.

समकालीन भारत में जाति तथा राजनीति के मिश्रण के परिणामस्वरूप होने वाला 'जाति का राजनीतिकरण' तथा 'राजनीति का जातिकरण' हमारे लोकतंत्र के सामने एक गंभीर चुनौती बन गया है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Politicization of caste can be defined as infiltration of political affairs and aspiration of power capture in caste based communities

→ Caste have become the basis and agenda of political parties to grab votes.

→ Issues concerning all, gets projected as issue of caste, hampering interest of people due to their caste.

Casteization of Politics →

When caste becomes the dominant factor of electors chosing their leaders rather than based on their merit.

People when allow caste based interest to be relevanced in politics

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

and vote ~~to~~ on basis of caste of the leader.

Challenges

(1) Interest of one caste is seen as competing with other caste

(2) In extreme cases, at the interest of another caste.

(3) Creates discrimination between castes more rigid

(4) Increased exploitation e.g. against SCs & Dalits.

(5) Appointment in jobs based on castes rather than merit

(6) Larger public issues gets neglected.

(7) Violence & caste conflicts increases

~~(8) Also~~

(8) More divisions in society.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Ambedkar envisioned "Annihilation of caste" and Gandhi advocated "emancipation of Harijan". Both these leaders, if alive today would have cried seeing India heading towards a more divided society because of caste.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Explaining the importance of middle class in the developmental process of a country, discuss the grounds on which the Indian middle class is criticized by some.

किसी देश की विकास प्रक्रिया में मध्यम वर्ग के महत्व की व्याख्या करते हुए, उन आधारों की चर्चा कीजिए जिन पर कुछ लोगों के द्वारा भारतीय मध्यम वर्ग की आलोचना की जाती है।

India's middle class is an essential part of development process in following ways-

(1) Creates demand in economy by spending surplus income.

(2) Reduce pressure from government in terms of food security & welfare benefits e.g. LPG "give it up" campaign"

(3) Supply of skilled manpower

(4) Aid urbanization by providing necessary labour

(5) Increased political participation and provide input to government

(6) Acts as link between higher rich class and lower class.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(7) help spread scientific education and provide support and acceptance to social reforms.

Grounds for Criticism

(1) Anti Poor demands e.g. demand to lower food prices impact farmers in term of lower return

(2) have not acted as link between poor to government. But advanced their own interest

(3) Middle class has highest participation in communal politics

(4) ~~for~~ Despite access to education ~~to~~ they did not give up caste discriminatory and untouchability practices

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) Imitation of higher class → false sense of superiority

(6) Neither ~~have~~ adopted modern values completely ~~and~~ nor gave up traditional customs and superstitions.

(7) ~~to~~ Create hindrance in development process of ~~poop~~ poor. Populist policies address middle section leaving out vulnerable section.

(8) Reinforce caste system by marriage ~~into~~ dinning behaviour

(9) despite being educated class do not act as agent of change in eradicating social evils e.g. untouchability, domestic violence, manual scavenging etc

260

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1059)

Name of Candidate	Pratibha Verma		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	37460
Center	ORN	Date	28/08/18

ECONOMY I

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Highlighting the issues faced in BOT and EPC models of infrastructure investment, explain how HAM can address these. **(150 words) 10**

अवसंरचना निवेश के BOT एवं EPC मॉडल के समक्ष आने वाली समस्याओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए व्याख्या कीजिए कि HAM इनका किस प्रकार समाधान कर सकता है।

~~BOT refers~~

BOT, EPC & HAM, all three are different models of PPP investment in infrastructure

(1) Built-Operate-transfer:

(A) Operation risk solely on contractor

(B) Issues in design & collapse of structures.

(C) Financial risks.

(2) Engineering-Procurement-Construction:

(A) Resource procurement issue

(B) Clearances issues

(C) lack of finances.

(D) faulty & weak designs.

Hybrid Annuity Model (HAM):

→ Finances sharing by government and contractor.

→ Performance based Annual

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payment.

(c) sharing of operational risk.
e.g. traffic flow.

(d) availability of finances.

(e) clear & transparent agreement in revenue sharing.

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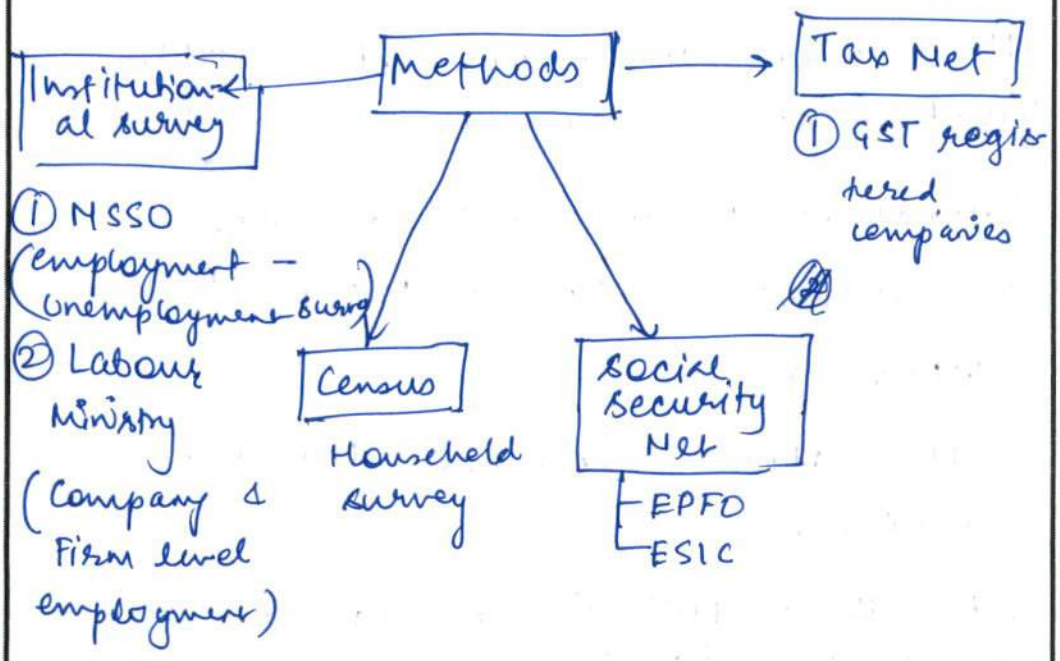
2. The measurement of the extent of formal sector and formal employment is yet an unsettled matter in our economy. Comment. Also, mention the steps which the government has taken to improve its extent.

(150 words) 10

औपचारिक क्षेत्रक और औपचारिक रोजगार के विस्तार का मापन हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था में अभी भी एक अनसुलझा मामला है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इसके विस्तार में सुधार हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Data availability on extent of formal employment has been a controversial issue. With different government, using different statistics, it has been difficult to ascertain status of formal employment



What are the issues –

① Unreliability of any one set of data
② Does not capture new job creation in formal sector
③ Lack of integration between different data

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set

(4) Different estimates by different methods.

(5) Non transparency in method of data collection.

(6) Lack of integrated approach and framework.

(7) Manipulation of data sets

Steps taken by government –

(1) NSSO to collect employment - unemployment data every year.

(2) Launch of Shram Suvidha portal for companies to register about their labour force.

(3) LIN – labour Identification Number → Unique

(4) Integration of PAN with Aadhar to streamline data set.

(5) GSTN as source of big data and employment details.

(6) Digitization of salary payment will lead to further improvement in collection of reliable data.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. The investment rate in India has gradually declined after a historic high in the mid 2000s. Examine the reasons behind this trend. Discuss the steps required to revive investment for a sustained growth. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में निवेश दर, 21वीं सदी के प्रथम दशक के मध्य में एक ऐतिहासिक उछाल के उपरांत निरंतर घटती रही है। इस प्रवृत्ति के पीछे निहित कारणों का परीक्षण कीजिए। निरंतर वृद्धि हेतु निवेश को पुनर्जीवित करने के लिए आवश्यक कदमों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Investment rate refers to Gross capital formation to GDP ratio (GFC/GDP), which has declined about 10% point since 2000.

Public ← Component of Investment → Private

Reasons -

① Post economic boom of LPG effect, global crisis such as
   Ⓐ global financial crisis of 2008
   Ⓑ USA & EU → policy of Federal tapering of rates.
   Ⓒ Decrease in Foreign investment as profitability in USA & ~~UK~~ ~~is~~ EU increases.

② Fiscal consolidation measures.

③ NPA issues in banks.

④ ~~A~~. Incomplete utilization of bond market

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) Reduction in profitability of infrastructure companies.

(6) Retail investment moving to crypto currency at large scale.

(7) Savings rate decline.

Steps Required

(1) Stable monetary policy

(2) ~~Ease~~ Ease of Doing Business for foreign investor.

(3) Banking sector Reform
- (1) Resolve NPAs
  e.g. IBC Code & Joint lender Forums.
- (2) Management Reform.
- (3) Build expertise in extending loans.
- (4) Public credit Registry.

(4) Spur capital markets.

(5) Incentives for Make In India, Startup India.

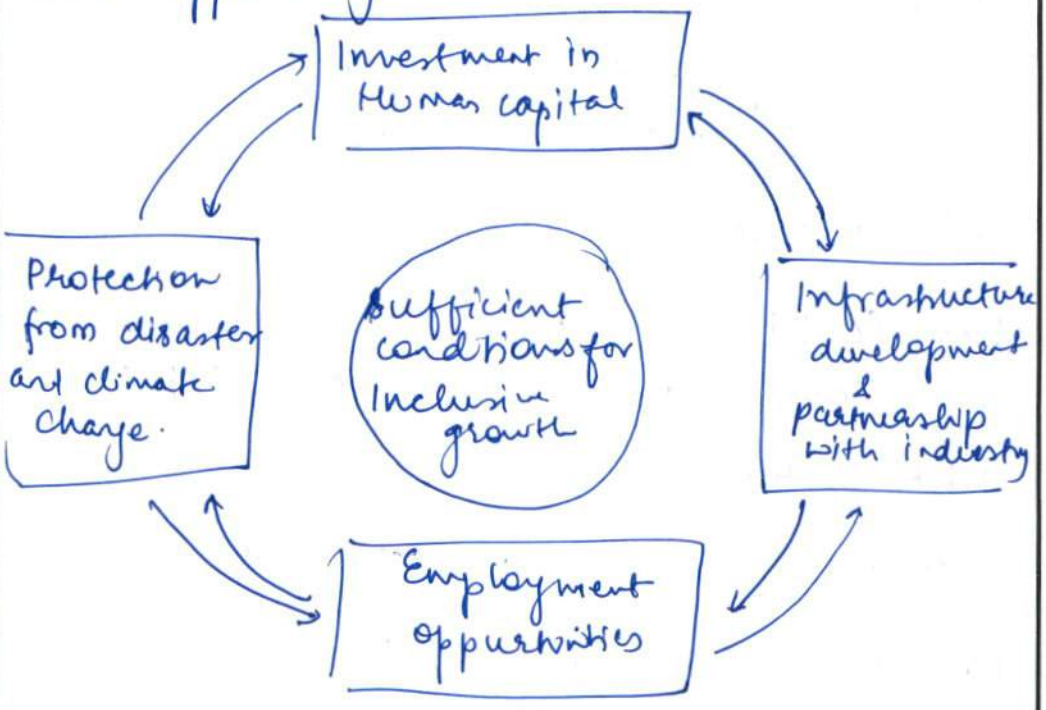
To increase investment, movement to innovation led economy is crucial.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Strengthening the policy and institutional ecosystem supporting inclusive growth needs to be a top policy priority to thrive in the Fourth Industrial Revolution. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

चौथी औद्योगिक क्रांति में सफल होने के लिए समावेशी विकास को प्रोत्साहित करने वाली नीति एवं संस्थागत परिवेश के सुदृढ़ीकरण को शीर्ष नीतिगत प्राथमिकता बनाये जाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Inclusive growth refers to equitable and sustainable growth in order to reduce inequality in terms of income and opportunity.



Sustainable development goals clearly highlight the targets and dimensions of Inclusive growth.

Fourth Industrial Revolution for India →

→ ICT led economy

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ innovation & knowledge economy

→ Automation of energy, transport and communication

Policy and institutional ecosystem should focus on →

(I) Improve human capital

(II) Provide finances for innovation in agriculture, manufacturing and services.

(III) ~~Also~~ Social harmony and end religious dogma to increase acceptance

(IV) IPR protection

(V) Marketing and commercial use.

(VI) Building universities as hub of innovation

Thus inclusive growth is required to make benefits of Industry 4.0 available to all

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Explaining the role of human capital in economic development of a country, highlight the challenges and opportunities related to human capital formation in India. (150 words) 10

किसी देश के आर्थिक विकास में मानव पूंजी की भूमिका की व्याख्या करते हुए, भारत में मानव पूंजी निर्माण से संबंधित चुनौतियों एवं अवसरों पर प्रकाश डलिए।

Role of human capital →

(I) knowledge and creativity fuels innovation.

(II) skill and training raises productivity

(III) Experiences lead to better decision making with regards to business, and employment.

(IV) social attributes lead to equitable distribution

Thus human capital is important for raising income and fuel growth of economy

Challenges

(I) Poor quality primary education

(II) Inadequate health infrastructure

(III) skill building is limited.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Nature of employment e.g. disguised inhibit any innovation or creation

(5) Weak IPR protection

(6) Universities not equipped with labs.

(7) lack of finances for improving basic infrastructure

Opportunities

(I) Demographic dividend.

(II) Liberalisation and ageing population of other countries

(III) Make In India, Digital India, Swacch Bharat Mission etc

(IV) Increased tele density in rural and urban areas

(8) .

Utilizing above opportunities, India could integrate human capital formation in development process.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. In the context of major challenges that have restricted industrial growth, there is need for a new industrial policy to enable the industry to fulfill its role as the engine of growth and shoulder the responsibility of adding more value and jobs. Comment. **(150 words) 10**

औद्योगिक संवृद्धि को बाधित करने वाली प्रमुख चुनौतियों के संदर्भ में, उद्योग को संवृद्धि के वाहक के रूप में अपनी भूमिका के निर्वहन एवं अधिक मूल्यवर्धन और रोजगार में वृद्धि का उत्तरदायित्व संभालने में सक्षम बनाने हेतु एक नई औद्योगिक नीति की आवश्यकता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Challenges in Industrial growth

1. Multiple policies, incoherent targets
2. ~~test~~ Inadequate infrastructure.
3. labour laws.
4. Slowdown in investment.
5. NPA & Twin Balance sheet problem.
6. ~~Governm~~ ~~Ac~~ Over reliance on public expenditure
7. Issue of land, environmental clearances. delays in dispute resolution.
8. stalled projects driving up the cost.

Need of New Industrial Policy

1. To synchronize government targets and industry requirements.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) To boost PPP involvement.

(3) To reap benefits out of SEZ and NIMZ model

(4) to speed up coastal economic zone development.

(5) To create tangible assets and ~~provide~~ create jobs.

(6) To harness ~~raw~~ market potential & boost export

(7) To take advantage of vacuum created by China in manufacturing sector

(8) To reap demographic dividend

~~Indus~~
New Industrial policy should focus on private sector participation, ~~and~~ create institutional mechanism for investment and harmonize all efforts of public and private sector.

Draft industrial policy is a positive step in this direction.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Discussing the reforms that contributed in improving India's ranking in the World Bank's 'Ease of Doing Business' index, identify the challenges that still remain in the overall environment of doing business. Suggest some concrete steps that India can take to further improve its performance on the index. **(150 words) 10**

विश्व बैंक के 'इज ऑफ़ डूइंग बिज़नस' सूचकांक में भारत की रैंकिंग को बेहतर बनाने में योगदान करने वाले सुधारों पर चर्चा करते हुए, व्यवसाय करने के समग्र वातावरण में अब भी विद्यमान चुनौतियों की पहचान कीजिए। भारत द्वारा इस सूचकांक पर अपने प्रदर्शन को और अधिक सुधारने के लिए उठाए जा सकने वाले कुछ ठोस कदम सुझाइए।

Reforms ~~prior~~

(1) Single window clearance of all applications at custom
(2) logistics tracking & improvement.
(3) easier electricity access.
(4) Reduction in number of days in starting a business.
(5) Relaxed labour laws and Shram Suvidha Portal → LIN & UIN
(6) Relaxed ~~ins~~ labour inspection regime
(7) definition of start ups ~~&~~ amended. → tax incentives and easier labour laws requirement for start ups..
(8) Relaxed FDI Norms.

Challenges that remain

(1) Environmental clearances → delay projec

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(2) Exit mechanism
(3) Contract enforcement
(4) Multiplicity of labour laws
(5) ~~Stiff~~ Bureaucratic hurdles → Multiple ministries

More Reforms

(1) GST & IBC will help in improving business ecosystem.
(2) Reduce litigation &
(3) Need of Arbitration & conciliation mechanism.
(4) Electricity access.
(5) Speed up clearances.
(6) Enact 4 labour codes.
(7) Uniform legislation across states.

Further reforms should be taken asap to make India a truly innovation economy.

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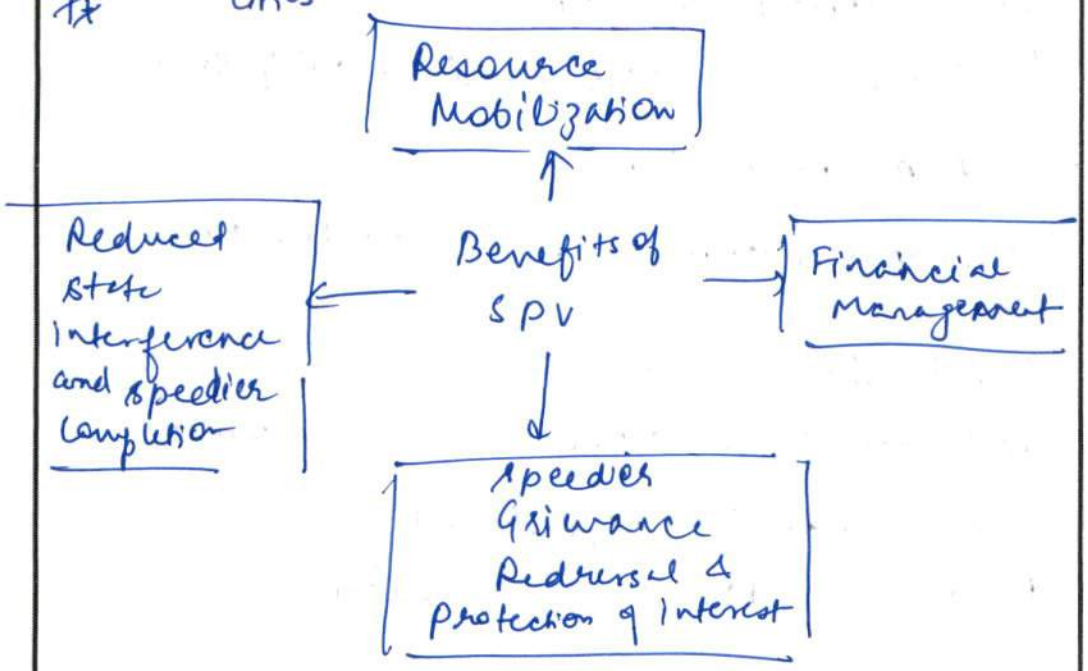
8. Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) are fast becoming an important avenue for channelising funds for projects in infrastructure sector. Explaining the concept of SPVs, highlight some of the benefits and risks associated with them. Also, suggest measures to manage the risks identified.

(150 words) 10

विशेष प्रयोजन वाहन (स्पेशल पर्पज व्हीकल्स: SPVs) तेजी से अवसंरचना क्षेत्रक में परियोजनाओं हेतु निधियों (फंड्स) को दिशा प्रदान करने वाले महत्वपूर्ण मार्ग बनते जा रहे हैं। SPVs की अवधारणा की व्याख्या करते हुए उनसे संबंधित कुछ लाभों एवं जोखिमों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, चिन्हित जोखिमों को प्रबंधित करने हेतु उपाय सुझाइए।

SPVs are dedicated joint venture by government and private company for a specified project.

e.g. SPVs in port development under sagarmala. and SPV in smart cities.



Risks associated with SPVs —

① Lack of integrated approach in terms

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of social dimension of project.
e.g. ignorance towards replaced communities.

(2) Beaurocratization of SPVs.

(3) Risk of corruption & leakage of funds.

(4) Favouritism in hiring contractors.

(5) Risk of delaying projects to gain monetary benefits.

Measures.

(1) Implementation of FAT framework
- (1) Fairness through public participation
- (2) Accountability
- (3) Transparency through disclosure

(2) Strict timelines.

(3) Guidelines in operation and procedure.

(4) Transparency in appointment.

(5) Audit & Reporting mechanism.

Though SPV is a novel experiment, there should be ~~st~~ checks & balances to convert it into success stories

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9. Providing social security, especially to those working in unorganised sector, is an important requirement to achieve the goal of inclusive growth. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रदान करना, विशेषकर उन लोगों को जो असंगठित क्षेत्र में कार्यरत हैं, समावेशी विकास के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

India is witnessing jobless growth with ~~only~~ 45%-50% workforce employed in agriculture and only 31% of non-farm employees covered under any social security nets.

Dismal State of Affairs

1. Increasing disease burden and cost of health care.
2. Lack of health benefit / insurance (such as ESICs), increases out of pocket expenditure, further increasing poverty
3. Lack of life insurance, makes families vulnerable to accident / death of breadwinner
4. lack of Pensions in Informal Sector
5. No Retirement saving schemes

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Vulnerable ~~to~~ in old age.

Need of social security ~~talk~~:

→ To ensure healthy workforce

→ To ensure well being in old age

→ To decrease burden of saving out of meagre wages.

→ To ensure that families invest in education and skill creation of children.

government initiatives

① Atal Pension Yojana

② PM Jeevan Jyoti Beema Yojana

③ PM Suraksha Beema Yojana

④ National Pension Scheme (NPS)

⑤ ~~K~~ NSCs, etc

⑥ Post office saving schemes.

⑦ Ayushman Bharat.

⑧ ~~Gov~~ support of 8.33% EPFO in textile sector

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. NBFCs can play a critical role in strengthening our SME ecosystem and contributing to economic development. Comment. Also, discuss the need to build a regulatory framework to address the challenges that NBFCs face.

(150 words) 10

NBFCs हमारे SME परिवेश को सुदृढ़ करने एवं आर्थिक विकास में योगदान करने में एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकती हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, NBFCs द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों का समाधान करने हेतु एक नियामक ढांचा तैयार करने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Since NBFCs do not conduct business in deposit and cash withdrawal ~~bute~~ like conventional banks, they focus more on specialised products and services for their target markets. e.g. MFIs, P2P lending. ~~etc~~, infrastructure finance etc.

Role of NBFC in SME ecosystem & development

(1) Increase access to credit.

(2) Can create specialised products for various segments.

(3) Since capital requirement is less for NBFC, even in small towns NBFCs can be started by local bankers.

(4) More geographical spread & reach

(5) Can source capital from individual investors e.g. Peer to Peer lending

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Challenges

① lack of credit information of borrowers.

② fragmented market → various models operating at different scales.

③ high interest rates.

④ low debt servicing.

⑤ since NBFC catering to SMEs are small in nature → no economies of scale → high cost of operation and hence high interest rate

⑥ Unlike banks, NBFC not allowed to access Aadhar data for KYC.

Need of Regulation

① Recent example from China where Peer to Peer platform declared bankruptcy → loss to investors.

② Data security

③ NBFC Ombudsman for grievance redressal

④ SIDBI for operational regulation & source of credit provision.

⑤ To drive down interest rate

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. In the light of increasing NPAs and frauds, the twin balance sheet problem has grown immensely. Comment on the issue and analyse the potential of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code to be a game changer for Indian economy's health and long-term growth. **(250 words) 15**

NPAs एवं धोखाधड़ी की बढ़ती घटनाओं के चलते, दोहरे तुलन पत्र (ट्विन बैलेंस शीट) की समस्या में अत्यधिक वृद्धि हुई है। इस मुद्दे पर टिप्पणी कीजिए तथा भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था की दशा और दीर्घकालिक संवृद्धि के लिए दिवाला एवं दिवालियापन संहिता में एक गेम चेंजर होने की क्षमता का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Twin Balance sheet problem refers to a situation where both company and bank suffer due to non servicing of loan and interest payment.

Issues

① Bank's ~~loo~~ NPA increases impacting its ability in credit providing role. currently about 11.2% of assets are NPA and its increasing.

② company → Its health suffers and so does credit rating of company. Therefore both upstream and downstream sector suffers. Overall negative impact on growth.

③ Employment → slows down. Due to non payment of salary and closure of company, overall demand goes down.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Government → has to provide recapitalisation and infuse money into banks → increasing fiscal deficit.

(5) Citizen → Fiscal deficit is ultimately serviced by increasing taxes.

Also Future generation suffers due to high tax incidences. Other sector of economy such as MSME & Agriculture suffer due to poor health of banks.

Recently several frauds such as PNB scam, ICICI scam ~~due~~ has put the focus on poor discipline and audit mechanism on bank also.

Potential of Insolvency & Bankruptcy Code (IBC) →

(1) Provides time bound resolution of ~~both~~ insolvency procedures.

(2) Empowers both creditors ~~& debtors~~ & debtors to initiate proceedings

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Two separate tribunals, NCLT & DRT for separate categories of company & individuals respectively.

(4) Appointment of Insolvency professional and Regulatory body to oversee performance of IPs.

Thus IBC has provided a path for tackling delays and increasing overall returns ~~out of Insol~~ to all stakeholders.

Yet focus should be broadened with →

(1) Increasing audit discipline and monitoring.
e.g. National financial Reporting Authority should be operationalized.

(2) Bank ~~repairidation~~ Recapitalisation bonds should be initiated asap.

(3) RBI should be strengthened.

(4) Corporate governance should be given adequate focus.

Overall, IBC, NFRA & Joint lenders forum is positive step in right direction

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Public Sector Enterprises formed the backbone of industrial development after independence, but with changing times, their role has also changed. Discuss. Also, comment on the need to adopt a multi-pronged strategy to deal with the issues that they are facing. **(250 words) 15**

स्वतंत्रता के उपरांत सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रक के उद्यम औद्योगिक विकास की रीढ़ बने, लेकिन बदलते समय के साथ उनकी भूमिका भी बदल गई है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, उनके द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली समस्याओं से निपटने के लिए एक बहु-आयामी रणनीति अपनाये जाने की आवश्यकता पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Public sector enterprises (PSEs) initiated ~~the~~ the industrial development of economy and were successful upto some extent in achieving its objective.

Role: Post Independence –

1. Development of heavy industry
2. Provide skill & build human capital
3. Support downstream & upstream sectors.
4. Boost manufacturing and provide employment

Role: Post LPG

1. Complement Private sector.
2. Focus on inclusive growth and sustainable development.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Compete with private sector in providing quality service to last man.

(4) Increase global footprint of Indian Industry e.g. ONGC taking up oil exploration abroad

(5) Source of formal employment.

With changing time Role of PSE has shrunk but still it continues to be a drive of growth.
e.g. Navratna & Mahatna companies.
SAIL, GAIL, ONGC, IOC etc

Issues

(1) Beaurachric delay in project

(2) Cap on foreign investment by PSEs and also by FIIs.

(3) Unprofitable status of multiple companies → burden on state resources.

(4) No competition

(5) No incentives for technology upgradation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Need of multi pronged strategy

① Disinvestment of unprofitable company in following way →
   Ⓐ Bring private management to improve efficiency
   Ⓑ closure
   Ⓒ Sale to private sector

② Raise investment from capital market. e.g. BHARAT-22 exchange traded fund.

③ Strengthen audit & monitoring through CAG & third party auditors.

④ Include performance appraisal of employees

⑤ Allow ~~so~~ PSEs to ~~det~~ operations (such as, explorations) abroad.

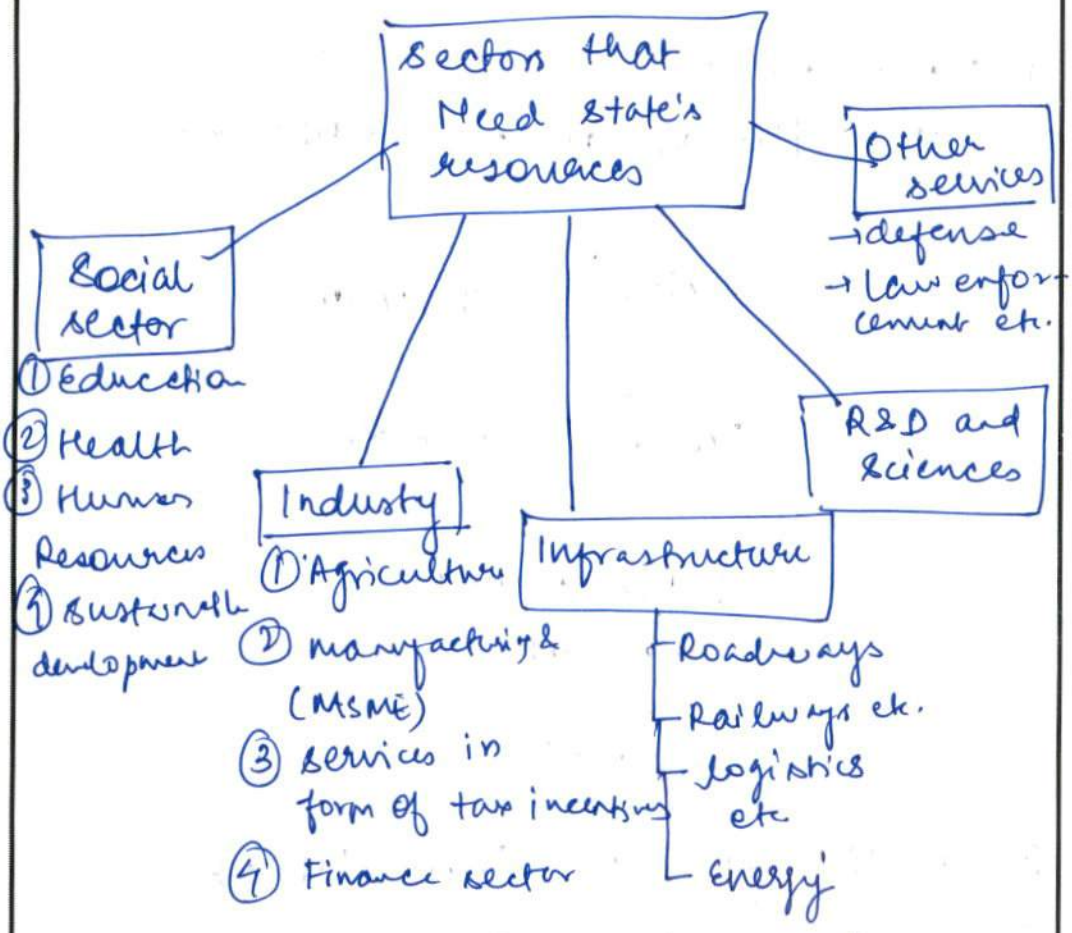
~~How~~ In a nutshell, government has initiated reform process, which is a step in righ direction.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. For a developing country like India, the sectoral allocation of scarce resources is a critical factor determining pace and quality of development. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

भारत जैसे विकासशील राष्ट्र के लिए, दुर्लभ संसाधनों का क्षेत्रकों को आबंटन वस्तुतः विकास की गति और गुणवत्ता का निर्धारण करने वाला एक महत्वपूर्ण कारक है। चर्चा कीजिए।

In developing countries, needs are immense and resources are limited which leads to intersectoral competition.



Therefore we see that all of the above sectors require state's support

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

to continue their role.

Importance of Sectoral Allocation

1. Maintaining equilibrium of development along all dimension
2. Support the supply chain & value creation in economy.
3. Management of life cycle —
   e.g. Human capital creation
   ↓
   gainful employment
   ↓
   Economic growth
   ↓
   Infrastructure development
   ↓
   Innovation
4. To fulfill goal of SDGs, IMDCs, knowledge economy.
5. To create new venues and opportunity of employment.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Therefore, adequate allocation of resources to all sectors becomes necessary to reap benefits of Demographic dividend, Industry 4.0 and achieve Inclusive growth.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Highlight the importance of MSME sector in India's economy. Also, identifying the challenges, suggest some policy recommendations to ensure their sustenance and competitive growth. **(250 words) 15**

भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था में MSME क्षेत्रक के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, चुनौतियों की पहचान करते हुए उन्हें संपोषित करने और उनके प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक वृद्धि को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कुछ नीतिगत अनुशंसाओं का सुझाव दीजिए।

MSME sector is the backbone of Indian economy. It provides

(1) Highest employment after agriculture.

(2) Adds to GDP growth. second only to services (IT) sector.

(3) ~~Export~~ sizeable portion of export comes from MSMEs.

Challenges

(1) Small size ⇒ can't reap benefits of economies of scale

(2) Competition from large corporates

(3) No R&D. and delay in moderization.

(4) lack of financial resources

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) Formal credit rating not available therefore loans at higher interest rate

(6) Export network not well established.

(7) Expansion is difficult due to rigid labour laws.

Policy Recommendations –

(1) simplify labour laws.

(2) Provide tax and export incentives.

(3) handholding is required for financial access.

(4) ease environmental clearances.

(5) Build export infrastructure for connectivity.

(6) Protection from excessive competition due to cheaper imports.

Steps taken by government

(1) Startup India, Standup India & MUDRA Yojana

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) SEIS & MEIS are export ~~ex~~ infra-structure scheme in form of duty scrips

(3) Priority sector lending. and SIDBI for financial access.

(4) Countries veiling and Anti dumping duty.

(5) 4 labour codes.

(6) Incentives in form of insurance coverage

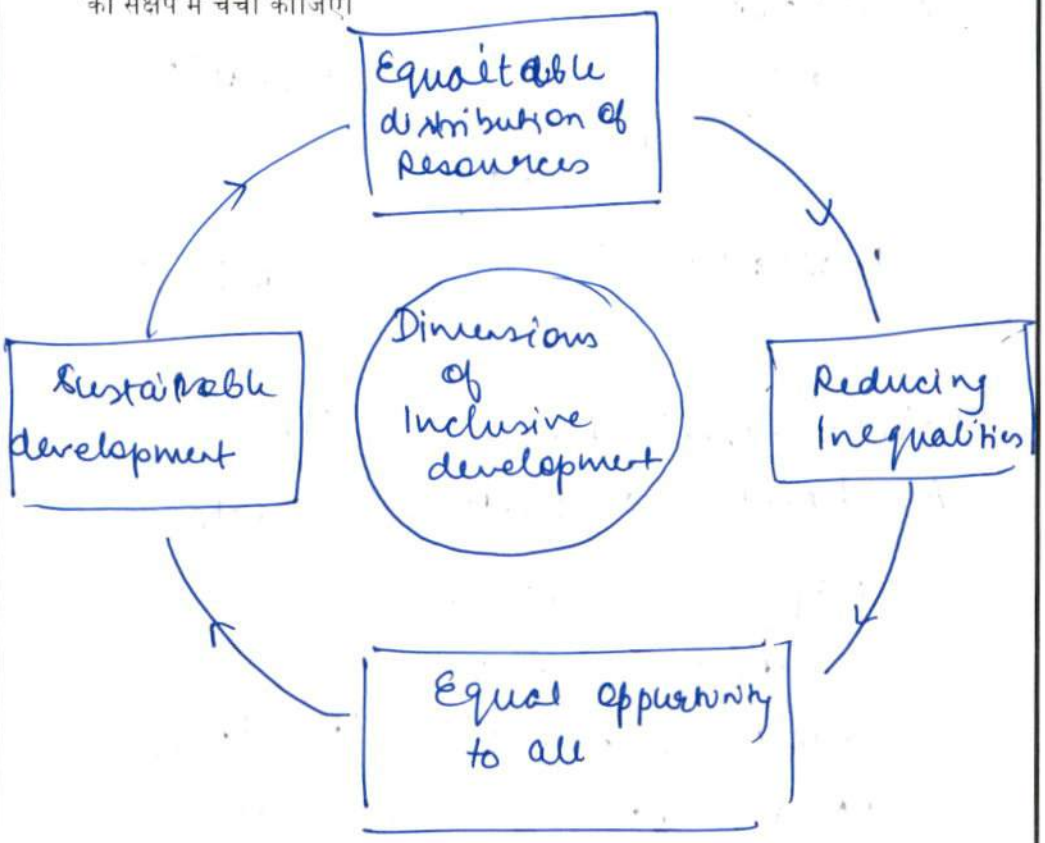
(7) Contribution of EPFO as an incentive to expand.

Though government has given ~~sole~~ support in terms of incentives and credit, it should also focus on technology upgradation and modernisation along with skill development which is need of hour.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. In the inclusive development index of World Economic Forum (WEF), India stands very low. Discuss briefly the issues associated with living standard, environmental sustainability and protection of future generations from further indebtedness in India, on which the ranking is done. **(250 words) 15**

विश्व आर्थिक मंच (WEF) के समावेशी विकास सूचकांक में, भारत अत्यंत निचले पायदान पर है। भारत में जीवन स्तर, पर्यावरणीय संधारणीयता एवं भावी पीढ़ियों को और अधिक ऋणग्रस्तता से संरक्षित करने से संबंधित मुद्दों, जिनके आधार पर यह रैंकिंग की जाती है, की संक्षेप में चर्चा कीजिए।



Reasons for low Ranking

① Living standards

Ⓐ low expenditure in social sector compared to advanced economies

Ⓑ Low Retention Rate & ~~quat~~ dismal quality of education

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(C) High out of pocket expenditure on health

(D) lack of gainful employment

(E) Lack of safe drinking water, sanitation & housing.

Quality, Affordability, Availability, Accessibility → Issues

(2) Environmental sustainability

(A) faulty agricultural practices

(B) Rapid urbanization & industrialization

(C) loss of wildlife habitats, Replacement of people due to big projects.

(D) Increasing environmental pollution

(3) Future Generation –

(A) Excess use of natural resources e.g. water, fuel, forest etc

(B) Increasing Pollution

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(C) lack of proper fiscal consolidation.
(D) Inadequate investment in human capital.

What should be done -

(1) Integrated program on health, education & human resources.
→ Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
→ Universal health coverage
→ Skill India mission

(2) Infrastructure should be sustainable
→ Housing for All
→ Clean India Mission

(3) Integration of technology & AI

(4) Adopt decentralised & Renewable energy production

(5) Reuse, Reduce & Recycle approach in responsible consumption of resources

Reuse economy is the way forward for India to ensure sustainable growth.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Under-employment rather than unemployment is the key problem facing India today. Elaborate. Also, suggest measures to counter this problem.

(250 words) 15

वर्तमान में भारत के समक्ष मुख्य समस्या बेरोजगारी नहीं अपितु अल्प-रोजगार है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, इस समस्या के प्रत्युत्तर हेतु कुछ उपाय सुझाइए।

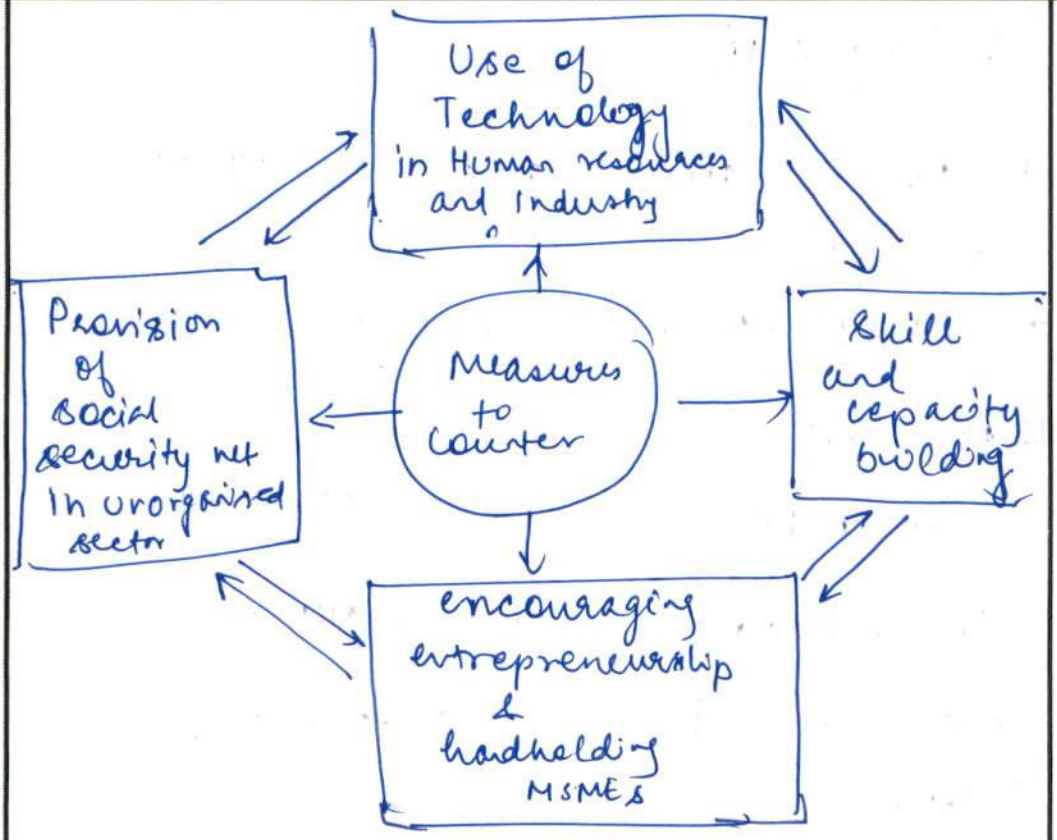
Under-employment is often categorised in three forms →

(I) Disguised employment
(II) seasonal employment & voluntary unemployment
(III) low wage employment

Though unemployment is an issue, but under-employment presents graver challenges →

(1) Over reporting of employment → disguised
(2) Reduces productivity per capita
(3) No platform for skill upgradation
(4) low wages leads to inequality and poor investment in health and education of children.
(5) ~~Burd~~ Over burdened agriculture and MSMEs ⇒ Reduced profitability.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)



What government has done

1. Make in India & Start up India
2. Recognition of prior learning
3. National Career Portal
4. Boost and incentives to labour intensive sectors e.g. Apparel & leather
5. Measures to boost export →
   1. Rebate on state levies
   2. MEIS & SEIS.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Duty skips

(6) Relaxed labour laws to support expansion of MSMEs

(7) Coastal economic zones.

What more

(1) Industry 4.0 → leverage technology in education & job creation

(2) Skill building should be the focus.

(3) Use of AI and ICT

(4) Extend social security net to unorganised sector

(5) Boost manufacturing in North-east area

All projects & schemes such as NIMZ, CEZ, SEZ should be given further incentives to quickly provide employment

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. A near stagnant tax to gdp ratio for the country since decades reflects not only non-fruition of efforts to increase it but also underlying structural issues with tax regime. Comment. **(250 words) 15**

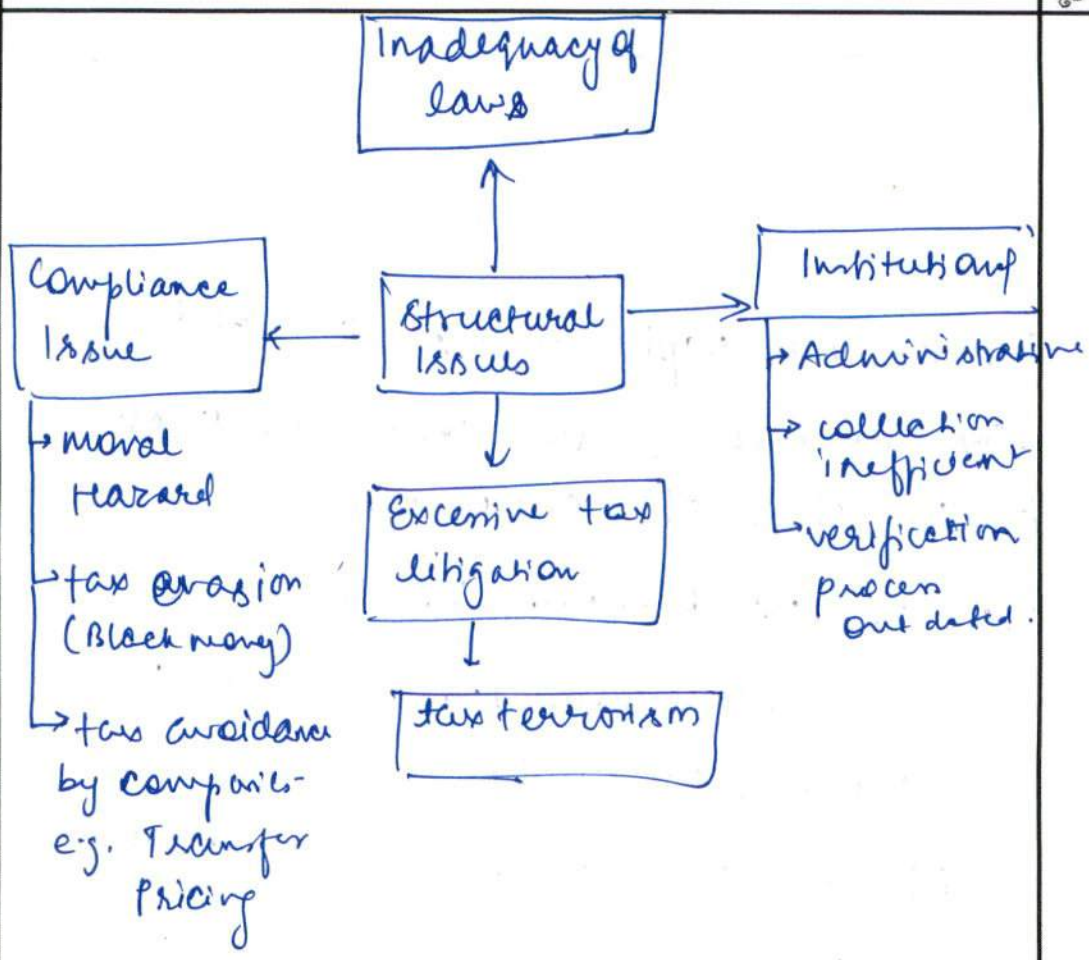
राष्ट्र के लिए कई दशकों से कर-GDP अनुपात का लगभग स्थिर रहना, न केवल इसको बढ़ाने हेतु किए जाने के प्रयासों के फलीभूत न होने, अपितु कर व्यवस्था में अंतर्निहित संरचनागत समस्याओं को भी प्रतिबिंबित करता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Tax to GDP ratio refers to total tax revenue (both direct & indirect) to the size of economy.

State of tax Revenues in India –

1. Stagnant union tax revenues at about 10% to GDP.
2. Direct taxes stagnant at about 6%.
3. lower share of direct taxes in overall tax revenues which
4. leads to regressive tax system.
4. State government and local bodies are highly inefficient in collecting taxes.
5. Power of taxation not devolved to local governments.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)



Recent changes -

1. PAN - Aadhar linkage
2. Demonetisation
3. Income declaration schemes.
4. Roll out of GST
5. Double tax Avoidance Agreement
6. Safe haven Process
8. Advance agreement on transfer pricing.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(8) Bilateral agreement on information sharing.

(9) GAAR

(10) Universal e-filing of ITR and complete digitisation of process.

Above efforts have led to 50% increase in ~~GST~~ unique indirect tax payers and also sufficient increase in ITR filing.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. The need to overhaul the current budget making process can be gauged from the fact that it neither undertakes broad-based consultations, nor is adequately transparent nor effective in estimating and allocating the demands of various stakeholders. Examine. **(250 words) 15**

वर्तमान बजट निर्माण प्रक्रिया में आमूल परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता का अनुमान इस तथ्य से लगाया जा सकता है कि न तो इसका परामर्श का आधार व्यापक है, न ही पर्याप्त पारदर्शी है एवं न ही यह विभिन्न हितधारकों की मांगों का आकलन और आबंटन करने में ही प्रभावी है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Current budget making process follows bottom-up approach.

Department & various ministry submit annual requirement to Finance Ministry

↓

Finance ministry subsumes all details of ongoing schemes and new schemes

↓

decisions to reduce allocation takes at Finance ministry level

↓

Budget Presentation

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Therefore we see that no consultations are made.

Also other issues with Budget making process -

1. Unscientific approach in estimates
2. Lack of data for sectoral allocation [lag in data collection]
3. No inputs from state government & local governments.
4. Populist measures are promoted without sufficient outcomes.
5. No outcome mentioned against budget allocation
6. Overlapping schemes are allotted money.

Need -

1. Engage experts and stakeholders.
2. Utilize digital India & Big data to gather ground level information
3. Restrain from populist allocations

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Scientific analysis of Resources and its impacts.

(5) Transparent process. → invite inputs at all levels of Budget process.

(6) More power to Estimates committee in recommending changes.

(7) Enough time should be given for budget discussion in Parliament.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Adhering to fiscal discipline is considered as a hallmark of sound financial management by government. Elaborate. To what extent does the Budget 2018 incorporates fiscal discipline vis-a-vis competing targets of the government? **(250 words) 15**

राजकोषीय अनुशासन के पालन को सरकार द्वारा स्वस्थ वित्तीय प्रबंधन की एक कसौटी माना जाता है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। 2018 का बजट किस सीमा तक सरकार के प्रतिस्पर्धी लक्ष्यों एवं राजकोषीय अनुशासन को समाविष्ट करता है?

Fiscal descipline refers to sound management of financial resource in order to reduce Fiscal deficit. It can be achieved by —

1. Raising more tax revenues
2. Reducing wasteful expenditure and fiscal profligacy.

Features of sound management of finances

1. Proper sectoral allocation
2. Balance between horizontal & vertical distribution
3. ~~Raisi~~ Mobilising sufficient resources through sustainable means.
4. Reducing & minimising debt on future generation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

~~Too~~

~~Components of fiscal discipline~~

~~(1) Reducing deficit through~~

Impact of fiscal discipline

(1) Inclusive growth
(2) Sustainable development.
(3) Stability in economy
(4) Increased competitiveness.

~~Financial~~

Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2003 provided for —

(1) limiting fiscal deficit to 3%.
(2) Reducing Revenue deficit to zero.

Further amendments have asked for limiting Debt to GDP ratio also to 60%.

Provisions of Budget 2018 —

→ Projects 3.3% as Fiscal deficit targets.

→ To limit central government's Debt

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

to GDP ratio to 60%.

→ In order to achieve this →

(A) Raising Health and education cess to 4%.

(B) Long term capital gain tax of 10%.

(C) Reduced defence expenditure as % of GDP.

(D) No reduction in income tax.

(E) Improving GST implementation framework.

However, Reduction in MSME taxation to 25%, foregoing taxation of FPOs, new schemes & projects such as Bank recapitalisation Bond, AYUSHMAN Bharat, Bharatmala are set to increase expenditure

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. The role of international trade in achieving a quicker pace of economic development is well recognized. What are the benefits of international trade for a developing country like India? Highlight the challenges that India faces in improving its share in world trade. **(250 words) 15**

आर्थिक विकास की द्रुत गति को हासिल करने में अंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यापार की भूमिका को बखूबी मान्यता प्राप्त है। भारत जैसे विकासशील राष्ट्र के लिए अंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यापार के क्या लाभ हैं? विश्व व्यापार में अपनी भागीदारी बढ़ाने में भारत द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

International trade refers to both export and import in goods and services

Benefits

- Transfer of Technology & Expertise
- Improvement in bilateral relations, hence tool of foreign policy
- Access to vast global market, increases production, employment and profits.
- global Competition improves quality and standards

Other Benefits

→ Comparative Advantage

→ best use of available resources and expertise

→ high level of productivity

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Sharing of knowledge
→ fulfilment of requirements where production is not possible
e.g. [oil and energy]

→ MNCs invest and establish branches.
→ global integration.

Challenges.

① Poor Industrial base
② uncompetitive manufacturing
→ price & quality
③ Increasing protectionism.
④ Non technical & Technical barriers to trade e.g. SPS measures against agriculture products.
⑤ Inconsistent government policies.
⑥ Outdated technology
⑦ lack of innovation in product & services.
⑧ Poor logistics.
⑨ Neighborhood issues.

Measures to improve—

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(1) FTAs → both multilateral & bilateral e.g. RCEP

(2) Export promotion schemes —

(A) SEIS & MEIS

(B) SEZ & CEZ (coastal economic zones)

(C) Logistics → Infrastructure status.

(D) Rebate on state levies.

(3) Manufacturing Policy —

(A) Zero defect, Zero effect

(B) focus on Make in India

(C) Liberalised FDI

But more needs to be done in agriculture and manufacturing sector so both can complete services sector in terms of exports.

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Center	ORM	Date	20-08-2018

Economy II

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   इसमें **बीस** प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Discuss the prospects & challenges in adopting an integrated multimodal transportation system in India with reference to government initiatives in this regard. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में एकीकृत मल्टीमॉडल परिवहन प्रणाली के संबंध में सरकार की पहलों को संदर्भित करते हुए इसे अपनाने से संबंधित संभावनाओं एवं चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Prospects of Integrated multimodal transportation –

① ease in logistics movement

② Increase in export

③ unified market economy

④ Integration across all states

⑤ Boost to manufacturing MSME in export & import of inputs.

⑥ Boost to agricultural export → reduction in wastages.

⑦ Service delivery improment → Reduction in Turn around time.

⑧ from ports to industries seamless movement of goods.

Challenges

① Multiple ministries and departments

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

in transport sector

(2) lack of inland waterways → slow development of National waterways
- only 6 National waterways functional
- water availability less → only seasonal transport.

(3) lack of coastal road network, dry ports and deep draft port

(4) ~~lack~~ · No free movement ~~of~~ between coastal & inland shipping

(5) Railway network not efficient → delays of freight.

Govt Initiatives

(1) Dedicated freight corridors.

(2) Jal Vikas Pariyojana → multi modal ports for seamless transfer of goods.

(3) Bharatmala Pariyojna →
(1) Highways
(2) Coastal Roads
(3) Industrial corridors.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Contract farming can help in the expansion of organized food processing industry in India by strengthening backward linkages. Comment. What changes are required in the existing regulatory structure to address issues related to contract farming in India? **(150 words) 10**

अनुबंध कृषि (कॉन्ट्रैक्ट फार्मिंग) बैकवर्ड लिंकेज को सुदृढ़ कर भारत में संगठित खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग के विस्तार में सहायता कर सकती है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। भारत में अनुबंध कृषि से संबंधित समस्याओं को हल करने हेतु वर्तमान नियामक संरचना में क्या परिवर्तन आवश्यक हैं?

One of the biggest obstacle of Private ~~Indian~~ sector entering into food processing business in India is lack of assured supply at reasonable and uniform price.

How contract farming can help →

(1) strengthen backward linkage
(2) Removal of middle man & Mandi Interference
(3) Allow predetermined price negotiation
(4) ~~Ass~~ Assurance of supply of agreed quantity & quality
(5) security of farmers income
(6) Industry can help provide inputs & guidance & required technology for desired quality product.
(7) Industry can provide transport

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Required changes →

1. Agriculture : state subject
2. All states should enact model contract farming bill released by NITI Aayog
3. exempt products produced under contract farming from mandatory criteria of selling into MANDI → amendment of APMC Act.
4. Allow Farmers producer organisations to function without political interference and enable them to engage in contract farming
5. ~~Exempt~~

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. In view of the direct link between tenure security and food security, there is need for a conducive legal framework for land rights in India. Discuss.

(150 words) 10

पट्टे की सुरक्षा और खाद्य सुरक्षा के बीच प्रत्यक्ष संबंध को ध्यान में रखते हुए, भारत में भूमि अधिकारों के लिए एक हितकर कानूनी ढांचे की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Link between land tenure security & Food security -

(1) Fear of losing land rights → owners keep land unused rather than leasing it ⇒ Reduced utilization

(2) Fear of eviction ⇒ tenant dont invest in improving productivity

(3) existing tenancy acts require owner to release certain amount of land upon resumption in favour of tenant ~~⇒ No~~

(4) Informal leasing ⇒ No access to credit and insurance ⇒ No quality inputs : seeds & irrigation & Hence low productivity.

Tenure security → Better investment ⇓ Food security

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Need for conducive legal framework

(1) To enable land owners to lease land without fear of losing and allowing more farm to non-farm movement.

(2) Small & marginal tenant farmer can get formal credit & insurance.

(3) Leasing can allow pooling of land and improve productivity by economies of scale : i.e. Mechanisation, micro irrigation

(4) Tenant can get his unutilised investment in soil improvement back as a matter of right, upon resumption.

In light of above arguments, land tenancy act should be enacted in all states with uniform provisions.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. The ultimate goal of farm loan waivers is to lessen the debt burden of distressed and vulnerable farmers and help them qualify for fresh loans. However, this practise suffers from several drawbacks. Discuss.

(150 words) 10

कृषि ऋण माफ़ी का अंतिम लक्ष्य संकटग्रस्त और सुभेद्य किसानों का ऋण बोझ कम करना और उन्हें नए ऋणों के लिए अर्ह बनाने में सहायता प्रदान करना है। हालांकि, यह चलन कई कमियों से ग्रस्त है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Aim of Farm loans → Improve productivity & Income

But structural issues in agriculture lead to inadequate returns and hence farmers are unable to pay back loans.

Issue of Agriculture resulting in high debt burden

(1) Monsoon dependence → due to climate change drought & floods have increased → loss of crops ⇒ No return on investment ⇓ debt burden

(2) Soil fertility has declined due to excess water use (flood irrigation) & fertilizer overuse → productivity has declined.

(3) lack of quality seeds, insurance penetration, R&D, extension & mechanised farming.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Aim of Farm loan waiver → To decrease debt burden & make credit available again

But → Poor Credit discipline

But → does not solve structural issue

Drawback of Farm loan waiver

1. Tool of political campaigning.
2. No long term vision to resolve debt burden. → A Piecemeal approach
3. Promotes poor credit discipline ⇒ discourages even affluent farmers from paying loans.
4. Once in every 5 years. In between farmers commit suicide, and are exploited.
5. No regard for banks health ⇒ Banks discouraged from making more loans.
6. Farm loan waivers increases fiscal ~~deficit~~ deficit but against this expenditure no capital asset created ⇒ loss to economy

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Minimum Support Price (MSP) of crops is a short term solution for agricultural distress which creates long term problems. Examine. Suggest measures to overcome the the limitations of the MSP regime.

(150 words) 10

फसलों के लिए न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (MSP) कृषि संकट का एक अल्पकालिक समाधान है जो दीर्घकालीन समस्याएं पैदा करता है। परीक्षण कीजिए। MSP व्यवस्था की कमियों से निजात पाने हेतु उपाय सुझाइए।

Aim of Minimum Support Price

① Assured income to farmer
② To meet food security need of India
③ To promote investment in quality high yielding variety and fertiliser use.
④ To promote investment in irrigation to boost productivity

Long term problems

① Monocropping of only those crops which are in MSP basket
② Water intensive crops – sugarcane, rice etc. ⟹ ① groundwater use increase
② Replaced local crops such as pulses, millets
③ Overuse of fertilizers & pesticides.
④ loss in soil fertility.
⑤ Regional imbalances in procurement.
⑥ MSP benefit only to large farmers, not

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

to small & marginal farmers.

(7) Dual market system → (1) Open market
(2) MSP.

Required Reforms

(1) Price deficiency payment on model of Bhavantar Bhugtan Yojana in MP

(2) Direct Benefit transfer of MSP to farmers.

(3) Include more crops in MSP regime and increase choices for farmers.

(4) Instead of One size fit all approach i.e. One MSP basket for ~~whole~~ India, Include crops as per local needs, climate ~~and~~ that suits the soil quality of different state.

(5) legislative reforms in APMC Act, enact contract farming act to enable farmers to increase income.

(6) Focus on Allied Sector

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. With women playing an increasingly significant role in the Indian agriculture sector, gender specific interventions can be the key to improving agricultural productivity. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

भारतीय कृषि क्षेत्रक में महिलाओं की बढ़ती भूमिका को ध्यान में रखते हुए, कृषि उत्पादकता में सुधार लाने के लिए लिंग विशिष्ट हस्तक्षेप महत्वपूर्ण हो सकते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

~~With increasing urbanisation :~~

Rapid Urbanisation

+

Low income in Agriculture

Rural to Urban Migration of Male

Feminization of Agriculture

Though feminization of agriculture is increasing, women ownership of agricultural land is meagre which leads to insecurity and increases their vulnerability

Why Gender specific interventions are required →

(1) To improve skill of women to increase mechanisation ∴

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) To enable them to access formal credit & insurance. (Free them of moneylenders.

(3) Extension services that ~~as~~ cater to females.

(4) Guidance in quantity, quality of inputs.

(5) decrease their vulnerability to disaster and climate change

(6) Increase their bargaining power and connection to markets and increase their income

govt efforts

(1) Self help groups under National Rural livelihood Mission

(2) Extension services (NMAET)

(3) Pradhan mantri Fasal Beema Yojana

(4) Kisan credit cards

(5) GRAMS → Rural haats.

(6) FPOs.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Enumerating the factors that determine a nation's energy-mix, comment on the need for having a diversified fuel basket for meeting India's future energy demands. **(150 words) 10**

किसी राष्ट्र के ऊर्जा-समिश्र (एनर्जी-मिक्स) को निर्धारित करने वाले कारकों को सूचीबद्ध करते हुए, भारत की भावी ऊर्जा मांगों को पूरा करने हेतु एक विविधिकृत फ्यूल बास्केट के होने की आवश्यकता पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Energy ~~of~~ is one of the most complex sector which includes multiple products (oil, electricity, coal, gas etc.) and a separate supply chain infrastructure for each of them (Refinery, pipelines, grid etc.).

Factors in Energy Mix –

① Domestic availability and potential ~~of~~ e.g. coal in India is dominant

② International Prices & import dependency e.g. ~~Ka~~ oil vs gas.

③ Potential of pollution e.g. clean fuel (renewables, methanol)

④ Affordability of consumers. e.g. Kerosene under ~~A~~ PDS.

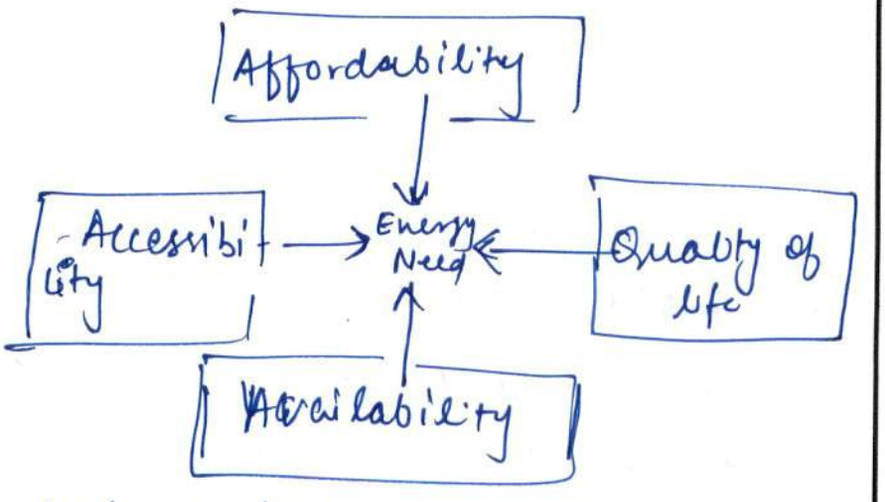
⑤ Infrastructure. e.g. electricity grids, Railway lines, dams, wind farms.

⑥ Investment Potential.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Need of diversified basket

(1)



(2) To reduce import dependence and ~~incr~~ vulnerability to price shocks. and achieve self sufficiency

(3) Increase domestic production of electricity through Renewables.

(4) To meet Paris INDC goals of 175 GW of Renewable power and decrease emission intensity per GDP.

(5) Clean fuel in daily usage to improve standard of living
(e.g.) Delhi one of the top polluted cities of world.

(6) To decrease prices and increase per capita consumption ⇒ Inclusive growth
Empowerment of All

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Despite being a water-stressed economy, micro irrigation penetration in India remains sub-optimal. Discuss the reasons behind it. Also list measures taken by the government to provide an impetus to micro irrigation.

(150 words) 10

एक जल-संकटग्रस्त अर्थव्यवस्था होने के बावजूद, भारत में सूक्ष्म सिंचाई की पैठ उप-इष्टतम (सब ऑप्टीमल) बनी हुई है। इसके पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों की चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, सूक्ष्म सिंचाई को प्रोत्साहन देने हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

From being a water surplus country, India has come down to water stressed country. Yet best water management practices in agriculture, which consumes about 86% of water in country, are not being practiced.

Reasons

1. fragmented & scattered farms
   ⇒ Economics of scale not achieved.
2. low awareness among farmers about irrigation efficiency & impact on productivity
3. Cheaper pump sets and subsidized electricity
4. lack of political will → No long term vision to manage water as national resource
5. Poor economic health of farmers and

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

lack of institutional credit to cover such investments in farm.

Measures

① Pradhan mantri krishi sinchayee yojana → one of the components is "Per drop more crop" which promotes states to incentivize sprinkler and drip irrigation

② Formation of FPOs → farmers can come together and contribute in investment and also get loans.

③ ATMA → to demonstrate best technologies on farm.

④ Credit support. (covered under priority sector lending)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. What are the issues in effective implementation of Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) in India? Do you think direct benefit transfer as an alternative to TPDS is a viable solution to attain food security?

(150 words) 10

भारत में लक्षित सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (TPDS) के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन में क्या समस्याएं हैं? क्या आप मानते हैं कि TPDS के विकल्प के रूप में प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अंतरण खाद्य सुरक्षा प्राप्त करने का एक व्यवहारिक समाधान है?

Issues in effective Implementation of TPDS -

1. Identification of beneficiary
2. Exclusion error and limited food basket without attention to nutrition
3. demarcation of poverty line
4. Creation of dual markets → one through PDS and other open market
5. Artificially increases prices in open market due to huge public procurement.
6. Maintenance of buffer stock leads to wastages
7. Issues in distribution channel. Fair Price shops (FPS) indulges in corrupt practices and leakages
8. Lack of technology adoption at FPS leads to low accountability.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Recent case of death of 11 year old girl in Jharkhand due to Starvation suggests that TPDS has not achieved its aims.

Direct Benefit transfer

1. can empower people to make choices in nutrition mix and food basket
2. can reduces exclusion though JAM trinity
3. ~~to~~ will reduce procurement cost and wastage of buffer stock
4. Targetted beneficiaries can be covered without exclusion.

But poor financial inclusion, lack of banking network in rural areas, poor internet connectivity, Aadhar and privacy issues are hurdles in complete adoption of DBT.

first these issues need to be Resolved then only DBT can be a viable alternative

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Assigning infrastructure status to the logistics industry is a good first move, but there are several other problems related to this sector that need to be addressed. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

लॉजिस्टिक्स (संभार-तंत्र) उद्योग को अवसंरचना का दर्जा देना एक अच्छी आरंभिक पहल है, लेकिन इस क्षेत्रक से जुड़ी अन्य कई समस्याएं हैं जिनसे निपटने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Positives of Infrastructure status -

① logistics sector can access credit at cheaper rates

② is eligible for external commercial borrowing

③ can access credit from various institutional investor and long gestation funds such as insurance and pension funds.

④ eligible for tax incentives.

⑤ PPP projects can be initiated & land acquisition will be easier.

Therefore, this status will boost logistics sector which involves transport, storage, handelling of goods.

Problems that needs to be resolved —

① lack of multimodal transport &

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

intermodal integration

(2) Imbalances in modal transport.
e.g. Roadways handles more than 60%; Railways about 30% & waterways has meagre share

(3) Last mile connectivity absent which increases turn around time

(4) In India, dry ports are not used as per global level → increases congestion at coastal ports.

(5) coastal shipping not allowed to enter inland waterways.

(6) Inland waterways not developed.

Government efforts.

(1) e-way bill for seamless transport.

(2) Multimodal ports under Jal Vikas marg yojana.

(3) dry port development.

(4) PPP in logistics sector

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Enhancing private infrastructure spending and revival of stalled projects is critical to the success of Bharatmala Pariyojana. Discuss. Also enumerate measures taken by the government to revive stalled projects on National Highways. **(250 words) 15**

निजी अवसंरचना व्यय में वृद्धि एवं अवरुद्ध परियोजनाओं का पुनरुद्धार भारतमाला परियोजना की सफलता हेतु महत्वपूर्ण है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों से संबद्ध अवरुद्ध परियोजनाओं के पुनरुद्धार के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Bharatmala Pariyojana is umbrella project of all roadways construction in India, in which ~~is estimated~~ investment of 2.11 lakh crore is needed. It includes

1. Remaining 10000 km of NHDP.
2. Industrial and economic corridor
3. Border Roads
4. Coastal road networks.
5. All national and state highways
6. Rural roads → in left wing extremism affected region.
7. Railways overbridges.

Considering scale of this project, we need following measures for successful implementation—

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(1) Speed up stalled project by resolving disputes.

(2) PPP e.g. Hybrid annuity model

(3) land clearances

(4) Environmental clearances.

(5) Centre - state coordination

(6) Both public and private Investment

(7) long term finance through Mutual funds etc

Measures taken by government -

(1) Inter ministerial dispute resolution to speed up projects.

(2) PRAGATI Portal - to monitor projects

(3) Hybrid Annuity model in PPP.

(4) Budgetary support

(5) land acquisition eased up.

(6) NIIF operationalised.

(7) InvIT → Infrastructure Investment

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

fund. (On model of mutual fund)
to increase ~~inve~~ retain investment

(8) IIFCL

(9) Special purpose vehicles.

(8) Integrated transport policy

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Going forward, the allied sectors will play a critical role in increasing the resilience and improving economic returns in agriculture. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

आगामी समय में, संबद्ध क्षेत्रक कृषि में लचीलापन बढ़ाने एवं आर्थिक प्रतिफल में सुधार लाने में एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाएंगे। चर्चा कीजिए।

Allied sectors has emerged as source of assured income to farmers because of more egalitarian distribution pattern. It includes livestock, fisheries, horticulture, forestry etc.

Its contribution to agriculture GDP has increased in past few years whereas share of crops has reduced.

Role of Allied sectors

1. Assured Income
2. Diversification in sources of income improves resilience.
3. More resistant to drought and climate stress than crops e.g. cattle, horticulture etc
4. do not require large amount of land for rearing. ~~tryp~~ More egalitarian distribution
   ⇒ Small farmers own more than

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

half of cattle

(5) both input (dung, urine) and output products (milk, wool etc)

(6) Nutritious food → ~~nonte~~ milk, meat, fish are protein and & vitamin rich

(7) Better income realisation. (as middle-man can be avoided)

(8) huge export opportunity

(9) Rising middle class ⇒ Increase in domestic demand.

Above factors clearly indicate that Allied sector could play game changing role in Doubling farmers income.

But following challenges should be tackled to make it a reality

(1) Improve veterinary services for better care

(2) Extension services are almost

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

absent

(3) No R&D in allied sector

(4) lack of storage, cold chain. except in dairy sector.

(5) ~~Sta~~ Ambiguous laws on ban on cow slaughter.

(6) Economies of scale not present e.g. fisheries sector

(7) ~~fo~~ No focus on ~~ob~~ holistic development of inland fisheries and deep sea fishing.

(8) lack of expertise and guidance e.g. bee keeping.

(9) Inadequate credit.

Budget 2018-19 ~~an~~ had a component of operation greens and dedicated fund for fisheries and horticulture development; which is a positive steps.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Enumerating the features of Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana, discuss its potential for the growth of food processing sector in the country. **(250 words) 15**

प्रधान मंत्री किसान सम्पदा योजना की विशेषताओं को सूचीबद्ध करते हुए, देश में खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्रक का विकास करने की इसकी क्षमता की विवेचना (चर्चा) कीजिए।

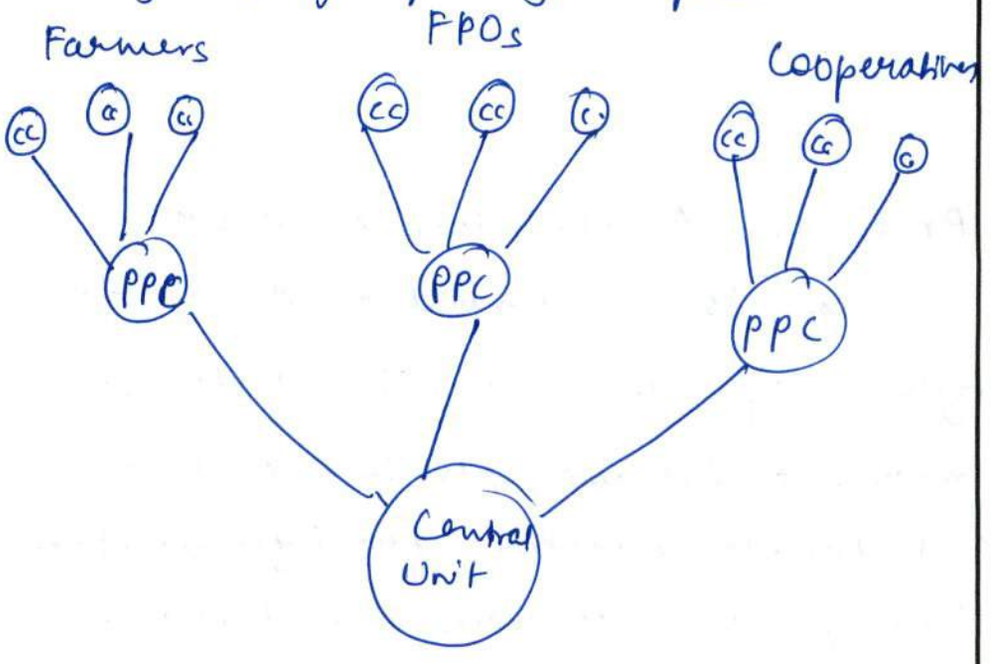
Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana is an umbrella scheme for rejuvenating food processing sector in India. It includes previous schemes and provide incentives for infrastructure development, forward and backward linkages.

1. Mega food parks.
2. Integrated cold chain facility
3. Hub and spoke model of collection
   - (A) collection centre
   - (B) Primary Processing centre
   - (C) Central unit.

   hence bringing market closer to farmer
4. forward and backward linkages
5. transport facility
6. capacity upgradation in existing mandi and new warehouses.
7. Post harvest management

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(8) Testing labs for quality certification



Potential of Sampada

(1) Seamless transport from farm to processing units

(2) Reduction in post harvest losses

(3) Improved price realisation to farmers. ⇒ Increased income

(4) Employment generation in rural and urban areas.

(5) less losses ⇒ decreased prices for consumers.

(6) Export in ~~fo~~ processed food can be

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

increased.

(7) Nutrition of public can be improved.

(8) Boost to small processing unit

(9) Success of dairy cooperatives can be improved.

(10) Awareness and extension service can be provided through collection centres.

(11) Quality testing can be performed and farmers can be incentivized to improve quality

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Enumerate the factors that determine cropping pattern in an agricultural region. Discuss the need for diversification in context of problems being faced by monoculture regions in India. **(250 words) 15**

किसी कृषि क्षेत्र में फसल पद्धति को निर्धारित करने वाले कारकों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। भारत में एकल फसली क्षेत्रों द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं के संदर्भ में फसल विविधीकरण की आवश्यकता की चर्चा कीजिए।

Factors determining cropping pattern

1. Fertility of soil
2. Climate → wet / arid / semi-arid
3. Soil type
4. Rainfall pattern.
5. Irrigation potential and utilization
6. government policies and subsidy e.g. MSP, fertilizer subsidy etc
7. Size of farm
8. Mechanisation level
9. Availability of quality input, credit, insurance and market.

Problems due to Monoculture –

1. Infertility ~~of~~ soil increases
2. Nutrient balance is disturbed e.g. Nitrogen fixation

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) acidification & salinization increases

(4) vulnerability to pest attack and climate change leading to crop failure increases.

(5) In context of India - monoculture regions predominantly grow crops announced in MSP repeatedly e.g. rice, wheat, sugarcane, jute, cotton etc.

(6) Water intensive crops ⇒ overuse of ground water

(7) over use of urea

(8) drought resistant crops are not grown

(9) local variety seeds and crops vanish

Hence in this context, diversification of crops is key to the agricultural distress faced in India.

→ decrease vulnerability and loss leading to increasing income

→ With mix of crops water use can be rationalized.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ soil nutrition can be restored
→ drought resistant crops leading to food security e.g. millets.

Therefore government should incentivize farmers to move towards pulses, horticulture ~~et~~, millets etc. by providing input subsidy or including them in MSP.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Discussing the opportunities presented by decentralised energy systems, enumerate their environmental, economic and social benefits along with institutional, technical and financial challenges that they present.

(250 words) 15

विकेन्द्रीकृत ऊर्जा प्रणालियों द्वारा प्रस्तुत अवसरों की चर्चा करते हुए, उनके पर्यावरणीय, आर्थिक और सामाजिक लाभों के साथ-साथ उनके द्वारा प्रस्तुत की जाने वाली संस्थागत, तकनीकी और वित्तीय चुनौतियों को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Decentralised energy system refers to energy production ~~and consumer~~ near to site of consumption instead of accessing through centralised grids.
e.g. small wind farm, Rooftop solar, mini hydropower turbines.

Opportunities

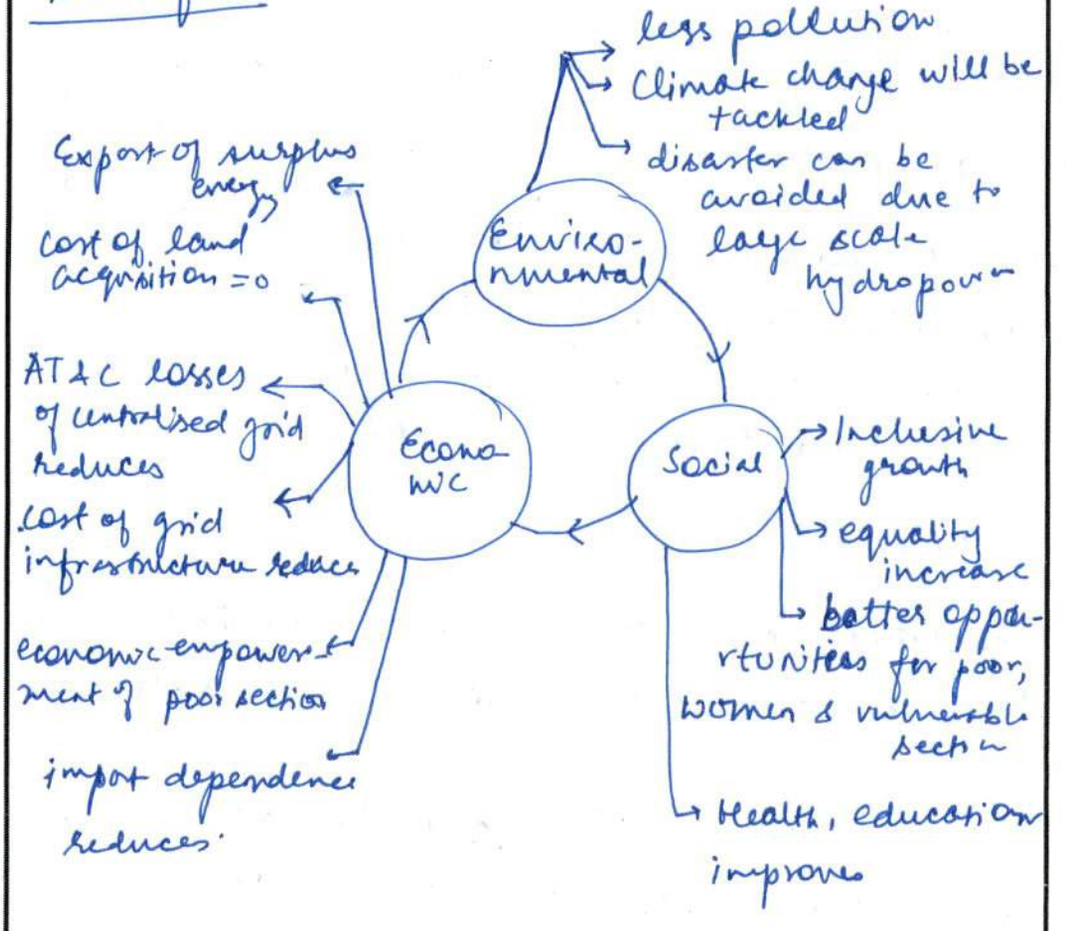
1. Energy access to all by harnessing huge solar potential, wind energy potential.
2. Energy connectivity to North east & Himalayan states → huge hydropower potential.
3. Small wave energy setups in coastal zones.
4. Biogas plants ~~at~~ in villages
5. Reduction of import and self sufficiency in energy as per SDG-7

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(6) Reduction in current account deficit

(7) Energy surplus nation.

Benefits



Challenges

Institutional

→ DISCOMs are reluctant to provide grid connection for sale of excess energy

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ multiple departments for approval of one project ⇒ delays.

→ lack of credit for small energy farm

Technical

→ low adoption of net metering

→ Maintenance is difficult by common public

→ ~~too~~ Technology of storage not developed.

→ domestically technical advances are required to reduce cost

→ Issues in grid connection & stability.

Financial

→ High cost of installation e.g. solar roof-tops

→ Import dependence

→ lack of financial resources to poor, farmers.

→ lack of tax incentives and budgetary support.

But KUSUM, saubhagya etc. are positive steps to incentivize decentralized production.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. In context of the critical public service role played by the railways, it is difficult to argue that its problems will be solved by privatisation, rather there is a need to work on other options. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

रेलवे द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली महत्वपूर्ण सार्वजनिक सेवा को देखते हुए, यह तर्क देना कठिन है कि निजीकरण से इसकी समस्याएं सुलझ सकेंगी। इसके बजाय अन्य विकल्पों पर कार्य करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Railways are lifeline of our country.

Reasons -

1. Huge network in every part of country
2. Handels about 67% of passenger traffic
3. About 34% of freight traffic
4. Cheap passenger services that increases mobility hence employment opportunity of poor section
5. Transport of coal, oil, water etc for energy production.
6. low emission per passenger compared to other mode of transport.

But safety issues, degrading customer service, deteriorating punctuality etc force us to think, can privatization overhaul Railway?

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Is Privatisation a solution

Yes

1. Better services at competitive prices.
2. Modernisation & upgradation
3. Innovation and expertise ~~and~~
4. Efficient management.
5. focus on punctuality & customer services.
6. End of monopoly
7. In most advanced ~~prac~~ countries Railways are privatized.
8. Less burden on government → shift to regulatory role ~~and~~ instead service provision ⇒ Removal of conflicting interest

No →

1. Unaffordable services for poor.
2. Issue of Freight corridor management.
3. e.g. Airways → high prices. Same will happen to railways.
4. Issue of private - public corruption
5. Issue in Integration of transport when multiple private companies are operating.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

What should be done

① Speed up dedicated freight corridor development. ⇒ Punctuality will be improved.

② Improve ~~for~~ customer service
→ focus on cleanliness
→ better food
→ Bio toilets

These 3 areas can be outsourced to private sector with accountability mechanism.

③ PPP in station development & maintenance

④ Track upgradation, fog visibility devices and anti collision devices can be used for safety

⑤ Wi-fi services should be provided

⑥ Cross subsidization should be phased out

⑦ focus on non-fare revenue such as advertisement.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. The irony of high consumer prices when farmers do not receive adequate margin for their produce calls for an overhaul of agriculture marketing. Discuss the various steps taken by government in this regard. Also suggest ways to further reduce the gap between consumer prices and farmer realisation. **(250 words) 15**

जब किसानों को उनकी उपज के लिए पर्याप्त लाभ नहीं मिल पाता है तो ऐसे में उच्च उपभोक्ता कीमतों की विडंबना कृषि विपणन में एक आमूलचूल सुधार की माँग करती है। इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए विभिन्न कदमों की चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, उपभोक्ता कीमतों और किसानों को प्राप्त होने वाले मूल्यों के बीच अंतराल को और कम करने के तरीके सुझाइए।

It is estimated that farmers recieve less than 30% of what a final consumer pays. This leads to dual problem of –

① Inflation in economy

② Poor financial health of farmers

Both lead to increased subsidy burden of government which further ~~inp.~~ increases fiscal deficit and consequently tax burden of citizen.

This clearly indicates that issues lies somewhere in between. i.e marketing.

Challenges

① APMC Act mandates first selling of produce at mandi ⇒ farmer can't directly sell

② ~~Ho~~ Cartelisation of traders leads to

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

decreased bargaining power of farmers and consumers.

(3) Multiple market levy

(4) Inadequate transport and storage infrastructure which further increases wastages → driving up the cost.

(5) lacunae in MSP regime leads to distress sale at low prices.

Various steps

(1) e-NAM → to create unified market and digital auction for better price realisation.

(2) Model contract farming legislation

(3) Farmers Producer Organisation to increase bargaining power of farmers

(4) GraMS → Rural haat.

(5) Exempting horticulture produce from APMC Act

(6) SAMPADA scheme → enabling farmers to

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

directly sell to food procuring units.

What more should be done

1. Replicating dairy co-operative models where farmers realize about 75% of consumer price
2. Promoting more FPOs & cooperatives.
3. All states should enact model Agriculture Produce & Livestock marketing Act released by centre.
4. Eliminate multiple levies.
5. Promote farmers to adopt to allied sector as well.
   ~~combination of~~
6. Incentives to states to join e-NAM.
8. Allow futures trading for better price discovery in agriculture sector.
9. Allow contract farming.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Identifying the key elements under the Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), briefly explain how it can lead to holistic development of the horticulture sector in India. Also elaborate the factors which act as roadblocks for the efficient supply chain of Fruits and Vegetables sector in India. **(250 words) 15**

बागवानी के समन्वित विकास के लिए मिशन (मिशन फॉर इंटीग्रेटेड डेवलपमेंट ऑफ़ हॉर्टिकल्चर: MIDH) के अंतर्गत प्रमुख तत्वों की पहचान करते हुए, संक्षेप में व्याख्या कीजिए कि यह भारत में बागवानी क्षेत्रक के समग्र विकास को किस प्रकार बढ़ावा दे सकता है। साथ ही, भारत में फल एवं सब्जी क्षेत्रक हेतु प्रभावी आपूर्ति श्रृंखला में बाधक के रूप में कार्य करने वाले कारकों का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Key element of Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture

It includes four submission -

1. submission on Agriculture Extension & technology
2. submission for quality seeds
3. Training and capacity building
4. focus on ~~fors~~ agriculture forestry
5. Backward & forward linkages.
6. ~~P~~

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Roadblock in efficient supply chain

1. Inadequate cold chain & storage facility. only 2% of agriculture produce can be stored.
2. Wastage of food during transport. ~~Cold~~ Refrigeration vehicle not available
3. Poor condition of infrastructure connectivity from farm to markets. leads to delays.
4. In some state APMC Act. covers horticulture produce also leading to market monopoly, delay in sale. Unnecessary middle men.
5. Price fluctuation problem leads to farmer protest and destroying their own produce
6. still fragmented market. As

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

retail shops such as Walmart are still not fully developed in India. Street vendors create fragmented market

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. It is argued that fertilizer subsidies have a negative impact on promoting Organic farming in India. Comment. Also, critically analyse the advantages of replacing direct benefit transfer in fertilizers with direct income support for farmers. **(250 words) 15**

यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि भारत में जैविक खेती को बढ़ावा देने में उर्वरक सब्सिडी का एक नकारात्मक प्रभाव रहा है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, उर्वरकों के लिए प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अंतरण के बदले किसानों को प्रत्यक्ष आय सहायता प्रदान करने के फायदों का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The fertilizer subsidy forms one of the highest subsidy burden of state.

Impact of Fertilizer subsidy

① Skewed adoption & overuse of Urea & loss of soil fertility

② Benefit to large farmers more

③ diversion of fertilizer for chemical use.

④

Impact on Organic farming

① Organic farming requires balanced nutrients in soil. whereas fertilizer ~~→ fertilizer~~ subsidy is limited to only few such as Urea, PSP which makes micro-nutrients costly for organic farmers.

② Inputs for organic farming costly leads to costly produce which deters

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consumers from buying. Hence low realisation of Income.

Therefore costly input & expensive produce both impact organic farmers negatively.

Also excess urea use due to low cost leads to water overuse, pollution of ~~water~~ surface water bodies and negative impact on water ecosystem. This water-stress indirectly impacts organic farmers.

Direct benefit transfer in fertilizer is paid to companies upon sale to farmers as per details recorded at point of sale.

→ It does not prevent leakage

→ possibility of displaying oversale by recording wrong amounts

→ No way of knowing in fertilizer reached targetted beneficaries.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ large & affluent farmers · get more benefits as their cost of production (total) decreases ⇒ Against principle of progressive benefit.

Benefits of Direct Income Support

- Karnataka's Rythu Bandhu scheme is model where Rs. 4000 is transferred before every crop season to all farmers to cover input cost.
→ This reduces subsidy leakage
→ targetted farmers e.g. small & marginal farmers are empowered in making nutrient choices and incentive to reduce overuse of Urea.
→ large farmers won't get disproportionate benefits.
→ Benefit to organic farmers in driving down input cost.
→ debt burden will decrease.
→ diversion of Urea can be tackled.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. What do you understand by Seed Replacement Rate? Explaining the concept of breeder, foundation and certified seeds, highlight the major policy initiatives taken in order to address the challenge of quality seed availability to farmers. **(250 words) 15**

बीज प्रतिस्थापन दर (सीड रिप्लेसमेंट रेट) से आप क्या समझते हैं? ब्रीडर, फाउंडेशन और प्रमाणित बीजों की अवधारणा की व्याख्या करते हुए, किसानों के लिए गुणवत्तापरक बीजों की उपलब्धता की चुनौती का समाधान करने हेतु की गई प्रमुख नीतिगत पहलों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Seed Replacement Ratio is defined as ratio of certified seeds ~~to~~ in total sown area to normal/traditional seeds used in net sown area in all cropping seasons.

In India SRR is below target level of 20%.

Breeder seeds are produced & marketed by Indian council of Agriculture Research whereas foundation & certified seeds are released by National seed corporation

Challenges in quality seeds availability –

1. ~~Low~~ Research & Development inadequate
2. Post green revolution, no active effort in developing High yielding variety seeds
3. HYV seeds limited to crops annonced

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

in MSP.

(4) No effort to develop HYV locally produced crops such as millets.

(5) lack of ~~G~~ market linkage and high costs of seeds.

(6) lack of credit & debt burden.

(7) ~~Unregul~~ Inadequate regulation in GM crops. ~~Reports~~ → leads to proliferation without proper monitoring.

Govt. Initiatives

(1) Protection of plant varieties and farmers Rights Act

(2) National Seed plan 2005

(3) National seed policy → Aim to achieve 20% SRR.

(4) National Seed Corporation & ICAR involved in developing HYV seeds

(5) Efforts to develop GM seeds under monitoring of GEAC.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1063)

Name of Candidate	Pratibha Verma		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	37460
Center	ORN	Date	07/08/2018 (1R)

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
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6	10	
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8	10	
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18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   इसमें **बीस** प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Explaining the significance of RCEP, discuss various aspects of India's engagement in this initiative. **(150 words) 10**

RCEP के महत्व की व्याख्या करते हुए, इस पहल में भारत की सहभागिता के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर चर्चा कीजिए।

RCEP is a free trade agreement between ASEAN countries & 6 countries in Indo pacific with which ASEAN has FTA.

Significance

- Economic integration of Indo-pacific region.
- boost to trade in goods & services
- will help increase movement of people
- will compensate and even counter USA's trade barrier
- India - China engagement will increase & convergence on various geopolitical issues
- Against protectionist measures of developed countries
- Helps secure sea lines in Indo-pacific
- Will increase security engagement in Indo - pacific

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India's engagement -

- ~~to~~ two parts of RCEP Agreement
  1. Trade in goods → fear of China flooding India's market
  2. Trade in services → ASEAN countries not warming up to it.
     India keen to include services in RCEP

→ TRIPS+ proposed by ~~china~~ Japan to increase ~~IPR life~~ Patent time limit
→ India opposed to it fearing restriction on generics market.

→ India against opening up domestic procurement by government to foreign companies.

RCEP has possibility of increasing India's GDP & hence India should look forward to positive engagement. It will help not only in containing China but also in securing Indo-Pacific. ~~from~~

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. It has been acknowledged widely that smart power is the best possible way for achieving intended foreign policy outcomes. Examine in the context of India. **(150 words) 10**

यह व्यापक रूप से स्वीकार किया गया है कि स्मार्ट पावर विदेश नीति के अपेक्षित परिणामों को प्राप्त करने का सर्वोत्तम संभव तरीका है। भारत के संदर्भ में इसका परीक्षण कीजिए।

Traditional foreign policy methods of "Hard power" or "Soft power" only, are no longer enough.

SMART POWER is a judicious mixture of "Hard power" & "Soft power" approach to further one's interest.

It involves elements of –

1. Trade & Business ties
2. Political engagement
3. Tier 2 diplomacy & People to people ties
4. Cultural ~~ties~~ ties
5. Military engagement in excercise and as deterrence.
6. Aid & ~~ap~~ loans.

It is cited as best as it suits to needs of both countries in equation & ~~to~~ helps create enough deterrence

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

When other countries thinks of violating sovereignty.

In India's context →

→ Followed a policy of soft power towards smaller & weak countries & Gujral doctrine for neighborhood.

→ Against Pakistan & China, only two countries with which we have hostile relations → military deterrence → ICBM, submarines, Border guarding, surgical strikes etc

→ With china trade of 125 Bn $ & engagement at multilateral forum creates deterrence from all out war

→ With USA & Russia, strong trade ties

→ Judicious use of diaspora in India's interest.

→ Aid to African countries & in neighbourhood

→ Connectivity projects.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. On the one hand, water has the potential of bringing closer regional integration in South Asia, on the other it has remained symbolic of the trust deficit between the countries in India's neighbourhood. Analyse. (150 words) 10

जहां एक ओर, जल में दक्षिण एशिया में क्षेत्रीय एकीकरण को और अधिक घनिष्ट बनाने की क्षमता है, वहीं दूसरी ओर यह भारत के पड़ोसी देशों के बीच विश्वास की कमी का प्रतीक रहा है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Water has become one of the most valued resources in 21st century catering to not just drinking water needs but power, transport and industries thrive on it.

South Asia is connected by innumerable perennial rivers originating from Himalayas, of which India forms either upper riparian or middle riparian state

Potential of Integration

1. Source of drinking water & livelihood
2. Medium of trade & connectivity.
3. Cultural connectivity
4. Source of power → can cater to energy needs of riparian state
5. Can develop Regional Electricity Grid
6. Joint River water management commission can be formed.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Trust deficit →

① India - Bangladesh → share 54 rivers such as Ganga, Teesta & Barak etc.

→ suspicion of India building dams and diverting water is roadblock in positive relation.

→ Ganga water sharing treaty but Farakka barrage ~~too~~ is bone of contention.

② India Pakistan → despite Indus water treaty, Pakistan drags every water project to ICJ or Indus water commission.

③ India - Nepal → despite Nepal having 80000 MW potential of Hydropower, trust deficit leads to wastage of this potential

④ India - China → China's aim to build dams on Brahmaputra river and divert its water from great bend has led to mistrust.

Despite above issues, India - Bhutan is an example of working water & power sharing relationship. India should strive to strengthen this relationship through joint river management programs.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Despite a strong case for a Broad-based Trade and Investment Agreement (BTIA) between India and the European Union (EU), negotiations have been stuck for long owing to multiple factors. Analyse. **(150 words) 10**

भारत और यूरोपीय संघ (EU) के बीच व्यापक आधार वाले व्यापार और निवेश समझौते (ब्रॉडबेस्ड ट्रेड एंड इन्वेस्टमेंट अग्रीमेंट: BTIA) हेतु सुदृढ़ परिस्थितियां होने के बावजूद कई कारकों के चलते वार्ता लम्बे समय से अटकी हुयी है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

India & EU have strong trade relations. to such extent that EU is largest trade partner of India.

Case for BTIA —

→ largest trade partner of India
→ Consumer of Indian services industry
→ Two way FDIs are robust.
→ Investment in India by EU is one of the highest
→ Increasing engagement of Diaspora
→ India one of the biggest market of European goods.

Factors blocking BTIA —

EU's concerns.
(1) India not being granted data secure

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

status.

(2) Sanitary & Phytosanitary requirements.

(3) Intellectual Property related issues.

(4) Agricultural subsidies in India.

(4) India's Concern

(1) Visa related restrictions on movement of Indian IT professionals.

(2) Restriction on migrations.

(3) India's domestic procurement policy → EU forces to relax it and allow foreign players.

Despite above challenges it is in India's interest to have a BTIA with EU giving volatile trade environment in world & protectionist tendencies on rise.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Non-alignment, though much debated, has retained its significance over the years in India's foreign policy engagements. Comment.

(150 words) 10

गुट-निरपेक्षता ने काफी विवादित होने के बावजूद भारत की विदेश नीति संबंधी विषयों में वर्षों से अपना महत्व बनाए रखा है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Non Alignment started, institutionally, in 1961 has been a guiding principle in India's foreign policy.

→ In Multipolar world, difficult to be isolated

→ After LPG in 1992, India has tilted towards USA & capitalist bloc.

→ Contemporary issues being transnational in nature require taking a stand e.g. Refugee problem, Issues in West Asia, Trade related issues etc.

Significance in India's foreign Policy

→ India despite favouring USA in

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

certain matters has maintained neutral stand on various issues.

(1) Voted against Jerusalem ~~as~~ as capital of Israel against USA.

(2) Against decision of USA to revoke JCPOA with Iran.

(3) has voiced opinion that only UN impesed sanctions will be followed & not one moved by individual country.

(4) has refused to support RUSSIA on Crimean annexation

(5) Against Chinese move on South China sea issue

It reiterates India's commitment to establish a Rules based World Order not favouring one country over other.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. India–Nepal Treaty of Peace and Friendship, 1950 forms the bedrock of the India-Nepal relations. However, considering recent changes in the region, revising the treaty would be a prudent step. Analyse. **(150 words) 10**

भारत-नेपाल शांति एवं मैत्री संधि, 1950 भारत-नेपाल संबंधों की आधारशिला निर्मित करती है। यद्यपि, इस क्षेत्र में हाल में हुए परिवर्तनों पर विचार करते हुए, इस संधि में संशोधन करना एक विवेकपूर्ण कदम होगा। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

India & Nepal signed a peace treaty as early as in 1950s forming a relationship of trust & peace.

Features of treaty –

→ National treatment to Nepali citizen in terms of commerce, employment, and property etc.

→ Open border & open movement of people and trade.

→ Access to Indian Ocean

→ Non interference in internal matters.

→ Not allowing each other's territory for ~~against~~ misuse against security.

→ Following Gujral doctrine, India did not demand reciprocal benefits.

Above provision led to strong relationship between people of India & Nepal which

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

forms bedrock of our relationship. e.g. Gorkhas are the largest beneficiary of ~~Indian~~ Salaries & Pensions post retirement from army.

Case for Revision of Treaty

→ Was signed between Nepal Monarch & India. Now a democratic government is elected.

→ Nepali government unjustifiably blames India for taking advantage of treaty.

→ Nepal cannot buy arms without India's knowledge.

→ China's Influence & Nepal tilting towards China and using it to derive benefits

→ Use of Nepal ~~by~~ by Terrorists to smuggle people; arms, Counterfeit currency.

~~Case Against Revision~~

given above scenarios, India should be open to revision of treaty considering India's security concerns but should always be careful of not imposing harsh conditions ~~giv~~ ~~to~~ and should follow Gujral Doctrine.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Accession to the Ashgabat agreement is valuable for connecting India to its extended neighbourhood. What is the Ashgabat Agreement? Assess its significance for India. **(150 words) 10**

अश्गाबात समझौते में शामिल होना वस्तुतः भारत के लिए अपने विस्तारित पड़ोस से जुड़ने की दृष्टि से मूल्यवान है। अश्गाबात समझौता क्या है? भारत के लिए इसके महत्व का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Ashgabat agreement is a transboundary connectivity agreement aiming to establish International Transport & transit corridor connecting central Asian countries, Afghanistan, Oman, ~~to~~ i.e. Caspian sea to Persian Gulf. Recently India joined it. ~~along with~~

Significance -

① Adds substance to India's "Connect central Asia Policy"

② Increase connectivity & trade between Mineral rich Central Asian countries and India.

→ Uranium → Oil & Natural gas.
→ Gold

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Will diversify India's energy needs.

(4) Could help move ~~forfa~~ forward TAPI gas pipeline

(5) Connect with Afghanistan, will increase trade & bilateral engagement.

(6) Will help connect Russia, Iran - India, i.e. North-South transport corridor & will complement it.

(7) Connect with Eurasian Railway Network will give land access to EU.

(8) Competition with OBOR. will ~~move countries away from China~~ help decrease China's influence in region.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. The peace initiative of the Afghan government has raised some difficulties for India, nonetheless India's engagement with Afghanistan is strong enough to withstand such difficulties. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

अफगान सरकार की शांति पहल ने भारत के लिए कुछ कठिनाइयां उत्पन्न की हैं, इसके बावजूद भी अफगानिस्तान के साथ भारत की भागीदारी इस प्रकार की कठिनाइयों का सामना करने हेतु पर्याप्त रूप से सशक्त है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Afghanistan has been in turmoil for about 40 years and tussle between civilian government and Taliban has led to erosion of any real development in the country.

Peace initiative of Afghan Government

→ With elections next year, and most of Afghanistan under Taliban control, the only real solution before government is to engage with Taliban in Peace Talks.

→ Taliban demands direct talk with U.S.A, ~~too~~ which both USA and Afghan government has agreed to

→ Peace Initiative is supported by both Russia and China

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Implication for India

→ Historically India has favoured Northern Alliance.

→ Proposed that there is no good Taliban or bad Taliban

→ long standing opposition to Terrorist organisation.

Given above points India faces difficult position as there is high possibility for Taliban to come to power.

→ Taliban supported by Pakistan may erode India's position & soft power.

→ Taliban may be hostile to India, quashing all hopes of connectivity to Central Asia.

However India's support to "Afghan led & Afghan owned" peace process, its contribution (2 Bn $) to infrastructure, hospital Roads, Salma dam, alternate connectivity through Gwadar port & immense goodwill earned will position India into a stronger relationship in future.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. The Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC) is a natural choice for India to fulfill key foreign policy priorities. In this context, discuss the issues behind hitherto slow progress and the reasons for reinvigorated optimism regarding BIMSTEC. **(150 words) 10**

बहु-क्षेत्रीय तकनीकी एवं आर्थिक सहयोग के लिए बंगाल की खाड़ी पहल (BIMSTEC), भारत के लिए अपनी विदेश नीति संबंधी प्रमुख प्राथमिकताओं की पूर्ति हेतु एक स्वाभाविक चयन है। इस संदर्भ में, अब तक हुई धीमी प्रगति के पीछे निहित मुद्दों और BIMSTEC के संबंध में पुनर्जीवित होते आशावाद की चर्चा कीजिए।

BIMSTEC is a grouping of Bay of Bengal littoral countries in South Asia.

Preferred choice –

1. Pakistan is not a member
2. Chances of failure reduces in SAARC manner (is clouded with India - Pak issues)
3. Includes Myanmar
4. Natural sea route connectivity available
5. ~~No bour~~ No hostile relationship between countries.
6. ~~Hep~~ Helps further India's Act east Policy

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Issues

→ Cross Border connectivity is negligible.
→ Assymmetric grouping with India being largest in size, GDP, military.
→ Chinese influence
→ Bureaucratic delays in infrastructure & connectivity projects
→ lack of political goodwill & trust deficit.
→ BIMSTEC issues clouded with India's bilateral issues.
→ Unsettled boundaries.

Reasons for Reinvigoration

→ Fall of SAARC
→ Helps further Act east Policy
→ Gateway to South east Asia.
→ Helps in developing India's North-East
→ Focus on connectivity away from rivalry & hostility.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Highlighting its mandate, discuss the significance of International Solar Alliance in positioning India to a key global leadership role.

(150 words) 10

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सौर गठबंधन के अधिदेश पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, भारत को एक प्रमुख वैश्विक नेतृत्वकर्ता की भूमिका में स्थान दिलाने में इसके महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।

International Solar Alliance is first treaty based global institution based out of India.

Mandate -

- Aims to produce 1000 GW solar power.
- Aims to mobilize $1 Trillion in 10 years.
- All countries lying between tropic of cancer & capricorn can join.
- Recently above rule relaxed. Any country can join.
- Research & development support.
- Sharing of knowledge.
- Infrastructure support.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

significance

(1) Positions India at frontline in tackling climate change → truly a global issues.

(2) India - France & India - Germany relations strengthen. Transfer of Technology & Aid.

(3) helps further India's National Solar Mission & Paris goals.

(4) India as Research & development hub for Renewable energy.

(5) ~~global leader~~ Will help in leadership in energy needs of African countries.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. India's engagement with its extended neighbourhood in West Asia has evolved into a 'Look West' approach in recent times. However, multiple faultlines in this volatile region require a balancing act on the part of India. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

पश्चिम एशिया में अपने विस्तारित पड़ोस के साथ भारत की सहभागिता हाल के दिनों में 'लुक वेस्ट' दृष्टिकोण के रूप में विकसित हुई है। हालांकि, इस अस्थिर क्षेत्र में उपस्थित कई फॉल्टलाइन्स भारत की ओर से एक संतुलनकारी कार्यवाही की मांग करते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

West Asia has been marked with instability for decades now as it has been the centre of great game since oil was dis_covered. Apart from this religious tensions have never allowed cordial relations between countries.

Areas of conflict —

1. Shia - Sunni conflict
2. Arab - Non Arab conflict
3. US vs. Russia
4. Extremism & Radicalism

West Asia has ~~always~~ ~~be~~ historical relations with India. Strong cultural ties with Iran led to India's engagement

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

with 'extended neighborhood.

Look West Approach

→ Creative engagement with all West Asian countries.

→ Non-interference in domestic issues

→ Non-Alignment.

→ Hyphenated approach to Israel-Palestine issues

→ Balanced engagement with Iran & Anti-Iran grouping.

→ No influence of USA or Russia in political engagement with West Asia

→ Energy needs are priority.

→ Help protect Indian Diaspora's Interest

→ No support to hostile countries against any other country.

→ No military engagement

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Why India Needs to Balance

① ISRAEL- PALESTINE → Dehyphenation of both entities means India will pursue relation with both independent of each other. Balancing India's Defence trade with Israel & long standing support to Palestine cause.

② Iran - Saudi Arabia / USA - Complex situation of ~~Iran~~ Sanctions against Iran, Saudi - Arabia's hostility, force India to decrease trade with Iran. Both Iran & Saudi Arabia are largest suppliers of oil. Balance is needed in this relation.

③ Extremist Ideology - India should be careful not to support any players on both sides as fear of ISIS spreading to Afghanistan, Pakistan and eventually to India.

④ India has managed to maintain balanced relationship with all Actors including Egypt through NAM. This policy of Non-Alignment will help further our interest

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. While India and Russia have enjoyed good relations since the Soviet era, relying on the past may not be enough to deal with shift in the relationship in light of the rapidly evolving geopolitical realities. Comment.

(250 words) 15

यद्यपि सोवियत युग से ही भारत और रूस के संबंध मधुर रहे हैं, तथापि अतीत पर निर्भरता तेज़ी से विकसित होती भू-राजनीतिक वास्तविकताओं के प्रकाश में, संबंधों में आये बदलाव से निपटने हेतु पर्याप्त नहीं भी हो सकती हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

India & Russia have enjoyed time tested relationship of friendship & trust making each other ~~rely on~~ reliable in times of needs.

Historical Engagement

→ Historical Russia - India friendship treaty signed in 1971

→ Russia's support on Kashmir issue at UNSC level.

→ Russia only country to develop and completed nuclear reactors in India in past few years.

→ India largest defence trade partner.
Around 70% defence equipment imported from Russia.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Russia's support in developing space & ~~nuc~~ defence installations. Transfer of technology.

→ Joint project in developing "BRAHMOS."

Shift In Relations

→ In 1991, two watershed events took place

① India's liberalisation of economy

② USSR's disintegration.

→ Since this focus has been shifting.

→ India

(A) getting close to USA in strategic matters.

[B] Diversifying defence trade

[C] Nuclear relations diversified – more players including USA.

[D] diverging interest with respect to Middle East, Afghanistan & China

~~USA~~ Russia

(A) defence deal with Pakistan & China

[B] getting close to China on strategic issues.

[C] Defence excercise with Pakistan.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

[D] Support to TALIBAN being included in peace talks.

[E] ~~increasingly expansionist approach in Crimea, Syria is against~~

Way forward

→ Given large size of economies of two countries and historical friendship its unfortunate that India Russia trade is meagre 7.5 Bn $.

→ Trade increment to 30 Bn $ by 2025

→ More areas of engagement such as →
(A) cyber security, AI, Robotics, Nano technology, space → Russia's strength
(B) IT, BPO, services sector, Agriculture Textiles. → India's strength

→ Increase Business level, people level and cultural ties.

Prime minister's declaration that it is a "Strategic & Privileged Partnership" at Sochi summit is welcome step.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. India-China ties, marked by a broad convergence on transnational issues, on one hand and geostrategic rivalry on the other, have profound implications not only for the two countries but also the current international system. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

भारत-चीन संबंध, जो एक ओर अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्दों पर व्यापक अभिसरण और दूसरी तरफ भू-रणनीतिक प्रतिद्वंद्विता द्वारा चिन्हित होते हैं, इनका न केवल इन दोनों देशों के लिए बल्कि वर्तमान अंतर्राष्ट्रीय प्रणाली के लिए भी गंभीर निहितार्थ हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

India - China relationship is marked by intractable rivalry. Post 1962 war, this relationship has seen many ups & downs but nevertheless we have come a long way forward & have multiple areas of common interest.

Areas of convergence —

1. Trade [About 125 Bn $]
2. Connectivity of South Asia with South East Asia.
3. WTO → Agricultural subsidies, ~~entry into NSG~~.
4. Peace in Afghanistan & Shanghai Co-operation Organisation (SCO)
5. RCEP & free trade
6. Security at critical choke points.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Recently India highlighted STRENGTH approach to strengthen the relationship.
→ BRICS, BCIM etc.

Geostrategic Rivalry

① Dominance over Indian Ocean & Indo-Pacific

② String of Pearls by China

③ Competition over India's Neighborhood
e.g. Hambantota Port.
Maldives.
Myanmar

④ Belt road initiative → sovereignty issue over CPEC.

⑤ China overstepping into Nepal.

⑥ Unsolved Boundary issue e.g. Doklam conflict.

⑦ Entry into NSG.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Implication for India - China -

→ Divergence over Pakistan & Terrorist organisations leads to mistrust.

→ Conclusion of RCEP talks is pending because of mistrust over free trade in goods

→ Integration of South Asia through BRI & CPEC is blocked over sovereignty issues

→ But strong trade creates interdependence

→ Potential of security, economic and political cooperation to further ~~each other's interest~~ common interest through SCO, BCIM and BRICS organisations.

→ Peaceful negotiation rounds of Border issues.

Implication for International System -

→ India's Neighborhood & South ~~Asia~~ East Asia see India & China balancing each other.

→ Rivalry leads to erosion ~~World~~ Rules based order.

→ Both together have emerged countering U.S.'s superpower.

→ ~~Alternate~~ Multi polar world.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. For BRICS to remain relevant, its members must make a realistic assessment of the initiative's opportunities and inherent limitations. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

BRICS की प्रासंगिकता बनाये रखने के लिए, इसके सदस्यों को इसे उपलब्ध अवसरों और अंतर्निहित सीमाओं का वास्तविक मूल्यांकन करना चाहिए। चर्चा कीजिए।

BRICS is celebrating 10 years of its existence. But looking at past 10 years, its objectives, and achievements, debate arises whether it really fulfilled those objectives.

Opportunities of BRICS –

→ Economic

(1). NDB → New Development bank presents an alternative to WB for development opportunity.

(2) $100Bn contingency funds for economic emergencies.

(3) BRICS Rating Agency

(4) Opportunities of FTA between BRICS countries

→ Connectivity though not sharing geographical boundaries, it can

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

take initiative to build ~~world~~ connectivity infrastructure and integrate following to synergise global economy

1. Asia Africa Growth corridor
2. BRI
3. International North-South corridor.

→ Social

- BRICS university
- BRICS think tank
- BRICS network of institutions.

→

Limitations

- Lack of capital to reap benefits of NDB, Rating agencies.
- Absence of physical connectivity
- Absence of coherent vision on global issues as such as
  1. WTO Reforms.
  2. Trade wars
  3. UN Reforms.
  4. Climate change

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Absence of convergence on -
  1. Terrorism
  2. Peace in neighbourhood
  3. Human Rights issues.

Way forward

→ Inclusion of Neighbor countries in annual meetings

→ Prepare an objective resolution and preamble that guide policy statements.

→ Political will from All 5 leaders to reenergize.

BRICS as a grouping presents a dream of multipolar world which can be visualized if political will is present

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Sluggish progress of the Doha round signals that the WTO is proving to be ineffective in promoting free trade. Identifying the factors behind this, comment on the relevance of WTO in present context. **(250 words) 15**

दोहा दौर की धीमी प्रगति संकेत करती है कि WTO, मुक्त व्यापार को प्रोत्साहित करने में अप्रभावी सिद्ध हो रहा है। इसके पीछे उत्तरदायी कारकों की पहचान करते हुए, वर्तमान संदर्भ में WTO की प्रासंगिकता पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

WTO promised to bring a new rule to world trade once mired with protectionist tendencies by countries.

But it has failed to achieve its objectives in recent past.

Doha Round of WTO →

key Proposals

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Factors behind sluggish progress

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Relevance of WTO

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. The India-France Strategic Partnership launched in 1998 seems to have finally come of age. Comment. **(250 words) 15**

1998 में आरंभ भारत-फ्रांस रणनीतिक साझेदारी, अंततः परिपक्व होती प्रतीत हो रही है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

India - France became strategic partners in 1998, but its engagement with each other ~~has~~ are reaching new heights in recent years.

Areas of Engagement in Past

(1) Political Values

- Indian constitution draws values of liberty, equality & fraternity from French revolution
- Similar political values gives strength to relations.
- Tolerance: value of tolerance to various elements of society is common to both

(2) Historical Support -

- France being the only country to oppose sanctions when India

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

successfully conducted nuclear test in 1998

- France supports India's concerns on Kashmir.

New Heights in Relations.

① Defence

- Rafale Deal
- Scorpion submarines etc. with ~~to~~ return investment in India.
- A no. of defence deals are lined up.

② Science & Technology

~~India be~~

- France is one of largest customer to PSLV commercial launches.
- Co-operation in cyber security, Nanotechnology.
- France recieves major no. of Indian science students → A ~~a~~ treaty on migration is under consideration

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Nuclear Deals –

- France intends to develop nuclear reactors.

(4) Environmental –

- International Solar Alliance
  → A combined initiative of France & India

(5) Investment in "Smart Cities"

(6) Military excercises.

Above examples show how France-India are on a journey together to achieve prosperity.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Despite the great strides made, India-ASEAN relations have not measured up to expectations. Critically examine in the context of recent commemoration of relations by the two sides through the Delhi Declaration. **(250 words) 15**

उत्कृष्ट प्रगति के बावजूद, भारत-ASEAN संबंध अपेक्षाओं पर खरे नहीं उतरे हैं। दिल्ली घोषणापत्र के माध्यम से दोनों पक्षों द्वारा हाल ही में मनाये गए संबंधों के स्मरणोत्सव के संदर्भ में आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

India - ASEAN are celebrating 25 years of "Strategic relationship".

Achievements

- Free trade Agreements.
- About 65 Bn $ trade.
- One of the biggest FDI investors from ASEAN countries.
- talks of RCEP ; ASEAN + 6 countries.
- India part of ASEAN defence level ministerial dialogues.

Roadblocks

- China Factor → few ASEAN countries favour china.
- Mostly economic relations, Less on political, cultural & People to people integration

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- India not upto ASEAN expectation in countering China's influence
- Focus more on bilateral relationship.
- ASEAN itself is an economic grouping. It blocks any engagement at defence or security level, etc. Hence no multidimensional dialogue
- India's Make in India objective counter to ASEAN manufacturing industry.

Delhi declaration

- Digital Integration:
  "ASEAN ICT Masterplan" to "Digital India"
- Physical connectivity —
  "ASEAN connectivity Masterplan" & India's Trilateral Highway project
- engagement through space technology

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- India as net security provider ~~ts~~ in Indo-pacific region.
- Promise of RCEP negotiations conclusion
- Increasing cultural integration through Tourism: Buddha circuit.
- "Dhamma - Dharma" summits.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. India's expanding interests rather than endorsement by others should be the basis of its engagement with what is being termed as the Indo-Pacific. Analyse. (250 words) 15

हिंद-प्रशांत क्षेत्र में भारत की संलग्नता अन्य देशों को समर्थन के स्थान पर भारत के विस्तृत होते हितों पर आधारित होनी चाहिए। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Indo-Pacific was brought into focus again when USA in its National security strategy replaced Pacific command with Indo-Pacific command.

Similarly ASEAN also looks upto India to balance China's power in Indo-pacific & South China Sea.

But it is not endorsement by USA or ASEAN that attracts India's Interest to this region but its own Interest.

Significance of Indo Pacific —

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(1) Economic -

- Trade with ASEAN, Japan, Australia
- Critical choke points. such as
→ Malacca strait, Lombok strait.
- Source of FDI (eg. Singapore)

(2) Security - Muslim majority countries
- fear of terrorism & extremism.
- Andaman - Nikobar close to Indonesia
- Critical Nuclear & space installation in east coast of Indian Ocean.
- Piracy, drug trafficking through sea route.

(3) Political

- Political stability in Indo-pacific must for security.
- support of these countries at UNSC, UNGA & against China.

(4) Social

- security of Indian diaspora
- Historical & cultural links & similarity.

(5) Environmental

- effect of climate change
- Sea level rise.
- Marine pollution. etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

given above issues it is only natural that India maintains close relations & become net security provider to Indo-pacific & help bring "Rule based world Order" keeping in mind territorial integrity & sovereignty of all stakeholders involved.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. In what ways has the engagement between India and its diaspora evolved over the years? What role can the Indian diaspora play in furthering and shaping India's foreign policy goals? **(250 words) 15**

भारत और इसके डायस्पोरा के बीच सहभागिता बीते वर्षों के दौरान किस तरह विकसित हुई हैं? भारत की विदेशी नीति के लक्ष्यों को आगे बढ़ाने और आकार देने में भारतीय डायस्पोरा क्या भूमिका निभा सकते हैं?

India has the largest diaspora in the world with about 15 mn people living abroad. This diaspora has been contributing to economy of destination country in form of unskilled, semiskilled & highly skilled labour.

Engagement between India & its diaspora

→ From PIO card to, overseas citizen of India card with benefits equivalent to citizen of India, in terms of employment, property acquisition, education etc.

→ Pravasi Bhartiya Diwas on 9th January to celebrate contribution of overseas diaspora

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Social security agreement with few countries

→ Know India Program

→ Study India Program

→ Insurance Program & NRI welfare fund.

→ Philanthropic donation by diaspora.

looking at challenges faced by Indian community abroad and the immense potential they have Indian government have launched above program. for their welfare.

~~Diaspora~~

Initiative & Efforts by diaspora

→ Business lobbies such as US - India Business council.

→ Political lobbying

→ Donation to Clean Ganga Initiative

→ Remittances. etc

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

What Role they can play -

→ Generate goodwill and build positive image of India

→ Spread India's Culture and strengthen India's soft power

→ Commerce & political lobbying in India's favour

→ Philanthropic donations.

→ Export skill & expertise to India

→ Mentoring college students and guide innovation & start ups.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. India-Bangladesh relations have been termed one of fraternal friendship. What have been the key achievements in this context in the last few years? Also, identify steps to further consolidate these relations. **(250 words) 15**

भारत-बांग्लादेश संबंधों को भ्रातृत्व पूर्ण मित्रता में से एक कहा जाता है। बीते कुछ वर्षों में इस संदर्भ में प्रमुख उपलब्धियां क्या रही हैं? साथ ही, इन संबंधों को आगे और सुदृढ़ बनाने हेतु कुछ उपायों की पहचान कीजिए।

India - Bangladesh share special historical ties —

1. Ethnic similarity
2. Cultural & Religious linkage
3. life style, languages similar.
4. Geographic continuity.
5. India's Role in liberation of Bangladesh
6. Non interference by India in Bangladesh's internal politics and letting it take its own course

Above all factor indicate at "Fraternal nature" of our relationship

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Recent Achievements

① 1996 ganga river water sharing

② Demarcation of maritime boundary and EEZ.

③ land boundary agreement and ~~that~~ exchange of enclaves.

④ River waterways.

⑤ Kolkata - Dhaka Bus services.

⑥ 5 Integrated check post to facilitate trade at border

⑦ Joint River Water commission

Yet this relationship faces several issues.

① Cattle trafficking

② Illegal migration

③ Absence of River sharing treaty on about 53 Rivers including Teesta

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Denial of Bangladesh from connectivity to North east.

(5) Source of ISI funded terrorist infiltration

(6) FICN. haven of insurgent groups from NE.

Steps

- Joint River Management commission to be strengthened.
- Teesta River agreement should be concluded fast
- establish educational & training programs.
- Publicize completed projects so public awareness increases.
- Fast track critical infrastructure projects such as BBIN corridor.
- Increase political level engagement.
- ~~Border~~

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1068)

Name of Candidate	Pratesha Verma		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	37460
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INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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M-1/4, Plot No-A-12/13, Ist Floor, Ansal Building, Dr. Vidya Sagar Homeopathic Clinic, Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. There are many challenges in sustainably scaling up renewable energy in India. Analyse. Also, discuss what can be done to address these challenges. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा को संधारणीय रूप से बढ़ाने में कई चुनौतियां हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए क्या किया जा सकता है।

India has targetted 175 GW of Renewable energy by 2022. Out of which 62 GW has been installed by 2017. Yet there are many challenges in expanding & scaling up capacity ~~that~~ with economic, environmental and social sustainability →

① Financial impediments
- (A) Raising funds.
- (B) Allocation of available fund to different stream e.g. solar, wind, biofuel etc.

② Technological Impediments.
- (A) Intermittent character → continuous supply is not possible
- (B) Integration of various energy forms with each other and with grids.
- (C) Energy storage technology not developed

③ Social Impediments.
- (A) Availability of land for large

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

infrastructure in 3rd generation ~~of~~ biofuels solar parks etc.

(B) Adoption of biofuels, mini solar grids by people

(C) lack of skilled workforce in operation and maintenance.

(4) Environmental - Food vs fuel debate, emission from biofuels etc.

Way Ahead

(1) Comprehensive integrated policy is needed.

(2) Focus on decentralised production.
e.g. mini grids, KUSUM initiative for farmers, GOBARDHAN

(3) Adequate finance through clean energy ~~bod~~ bonds.

(4) Investment in technology. e.g. battery. etc.

(5) Net metering should be implemented.

Further local bodies should be involved as decentralisation cant be achieved without them

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. The policies and indicators introduced by the government, in recent times, to finance urban development in India are key in addressing the existing challenges. Discuss with special reference to municipal bonds.

(150 words) 10

हाल ही में, भारत में शहरी विकास का वित्त पोषण करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा आरंभ की गई नीतियां और संकेतक वर्तमान चुनौतियों से निपटने हेतु महत्वपूर्ण हैं। नगरपालिका बंधपत्रों (म्युनिसिपल बॉण्ड) के विशेष संदर्भ के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

It is estimated that by 2030, 40% of population will be in cities. This required smart and sustainable development of urban areas in line with SDG 11. Lack of finances, skilled manpower and lack of comprehensive policy to address basic service delivery and upgradation of infrastructure is a challenge.

Government has tried to address in unique way of bond financing.

New Policies & Indicators –

① Municipal bonds can be issued by those ULBs which have a standard credit rating. e.g. Water bond, Bonds for waste management etc

② Star Rating for Garbage free cities to improve cities creditworthiness.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) City livability index to promote competitive spirit between cities.
(4) Credit rating of cities.
(5) Green bonds for urban infrastructure

Benefits ~~[illegible]~~ of Municipal bonds –

(1) Timely available of funds.
(2) Increased accountability in finance management.
(3) Holistic planning to make ~~the~~ urban infrastructure financially viable & profitable to pay the debt back.
(4) Competitive federalism at city level.

Challenges

(A) Only few cities ~~are~~ have credit worthiness to ~~[illegible]~~ issue bonds.
(B) Issue in collecting user fee to make bonds profitable.
(C) Lack of consumer interest and trust in profitability of bonds decreasing its attractiveness.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. With a number of issues continuing to be a roadblock, a large section of India's rural population is still 'financially excluded'. Discuss. Analyse how these issues can be addressed and the measures taken by the government and RBI recently in this regard. **(150 words) 10**

कई मुद्दों के लगातार अवरोध बने रहने से भारत की ग्रामीण जनसंख्या का एक बड़ा हिस्सा अभी भी 'वित्तीय रूप से अपवर्जित' है। चर्चा कीजिए। इन मुद्दों से कैसे निपटा जा सकता है और हाल ही में सरकार तथा RBI द्वारा इस संबंध में उठाए गए कदमों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Financial exclusion refers to exclusion from banking services which include - banking, account, credit, insurance investment options etc. Though Jan Dhan Yojana was successful in opening bank account for crores of people, banking services are still out of reach as evident from huge no. of zero balance account.

Issues

1. Branch penetration is poor in remote areas.
2. Financial illiteracy
3. lack of credit 'rating' & collateral of poor people.
4. High Interest rates for loans.
5. Tele-density is poor in villages - cant access internet
6. Increasing NPA of banks.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(7) poor focus and unaffordability of life insurance
(8) Preference of people to cash and saving in physical assets e.g. gold

Measures -

(1) Telebanking & Internet banking.
(2) Financial literacy through SHGs.
(3) Increase saving habits in school
(4) ~~education~~ specialised products for different ~~its~~ sections.
(5) More credit through channel such as MUDRA yojana

Government & RBI's steps

(1) Phase 2 of Jan Dhan yojana launched
(2) Payment bank license granted to multible companies
(3) India post payment bank.
(4) Banking correspondent & Bank Mitra.
(5) MUDRA bank
(6) SHG - bank linkage

Overall positive results show efforts are successful

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. What do you understand by the term 'Environmental Accounting'? Discussing the rationale behind introducing environmental accounting, highlight its status in India. **(150 words) 10**

'पर्यावरणीय लेखांकन' पद से आप क्या समझते हैं? पर्यावरणीय लेखांकन आरंभ करने के औचित्य की चर्चा करते हुए, भारत में इसकी स्थिति पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Environmental accounting refers to quantification and data assimilation ~~of~~ with respect to ecosystem services, resources (natural & biological) and economic benefits provided by components of environments. e.g. Forest, lakes, wetland etc. provide specialised service. Accounting for these services is part of environmental accounting.

Rationale

① Project appraisal that involve huge infrastructure in ecologically sensitive areas.

② Estimating opportunity cost, accounting for damages and losses..

③ Environmental Impact clearance (EIC) to provide more scientific approach.

④ Sustainable development by ~~consider~~

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

taking into account environment as integral part of development.

(5) To estimate true wealth and economic potential of regions.

(6) To design policy and project best suited for different areas.

In order to achieve this world bank has initiated Wealth Accounting and valuation of ecosystem services (WAVES) project which could provide us guidance in future.

Status in India —

(1) lack of scientific calculation. ~~the~~

(2) But mapping of natural resource e.g. National Hydrology project, Aquifer mapping, forest survey are first necessary steps in estimating the extent and quantum.

(3) An element of accounting is present in CAMPA fund payment by companies however it does not take into account man-forest relationship.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. While access to irrigation is important, efficiency of water use is equally, if not more, crucial. Examine. **(150 words) 10**

जहाँ सिंचाई तक पहुँच महत्वपूर्ण है, वहीं जल उपयोग दक्षता भी यदि अधिक नहीं तो उतनी ही महत्वपूर्ण है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

lately focus has shifted on increasing the command area potential along with improving last mile access through PM Krishi Sinchayee Yojana. However adequate focus on increasing the efficiency is missing despite irrigation efficiency being as low as 35%, compared to 60-65% in china.

Increasing access to irrigation will improve resilience to some extent, but importance of efficiency should not be ignored –

1. Increases productivity.
2. Weeds ~~are not~~ can be eliminated by precision irrigation.
3. Increases nutrient delivery.
4. Sustainable use of water → saves groundwater.
5. As against inefficient flood irrigation – soil erosion & nutrient runoff is prevented and thus input cost decreases & increasing profitability.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Challenges -

1. low expertise and awareness of farmers.
2. Inadequate policy designs in this regard. e.g. subsidized electricity ⇒ flood irrigation
3. Small farm sizes restrict adopting technology such as drip & sprinkler system
4. lack of credit with farmers.
5. lack of extension services.
6. Excess focus on water intensive crops requires flood irrigation.

Way ahead -

1. Adequate policy focus e.g. Per drop more crop.
2. Credit and finance in irrigation upgradation through NABARD.
3. Equip FPO & farmers SHGs with necessary knowledge
4. Increase in extension services eg. ATMA → technology demonstration.

Increasing irrigation efficiency will increase the resilience in long term

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. For a holistic approach to disaster risk reduction, there is a need to mainstream indigenous traditional knowledge and link it with modern technologies. Analyse. **(150 words) 10**

आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण के एक समग्र दृष्टिकोण के लिए, देशज पारंपरिक ज्ञान को मुख्यधारा में लाने और उसे आधुनिक तकनीकों से जोड़ने की आवश्यकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Post Sendai Framework in 2015 focus has shifted to understanding disaster risk and reducing it in order to minimize loss of lives and property. Though importance of modern technology such as remote sensing, doppler radars, early warning system is not disputed, they have inherent limitations that not every disaster can be predicted and managed solely using technology.

Diverse geographical areas make India vulnerable to multitudes of disaster. But various communities have lived and survived in all over India by managing disaster on their own.

Benefits of Traditional knowledge —

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(1) Acute understanding of local threats of disaster, nature and ways to avoid damages.

(2) Expertise in local solutions with respect to mitigation & protection of life e.g. Role of wetlands, knowledge of safe place during floods.

(3) Expertise in local medicines and relief items.

(4) knowledge of emergency related local communications protocol.

Challenges in linkages -

(1) Language compatibility

(2) ~~Hiter~~ Traditional knowledge & expertise is not recorded & charted.

(3) Illiteracy of tribes / backward village makes it difficult to extract beneficial information and train them in handling technology.

(4) lack of political & institutional will.

Therefore ~~to~~ address these challenges "local government" has to be involved in whole process and make India Disaster Resilient

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. What do you understand by food irradiation? Highlighting some of its unique applications, examine its relevance for India. **(150 words) 10**

खाद्य विकिरण (food irradiation) से आप क्या समझते हैं? इसके कुछ विशिष्ट अनुप्रयोगों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, भारत के लिए इसकी प्रासंगिकता का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Food irradiance refers to treatment of packaged food using radiation in order to increase shelf life and decontaminate. & In India, ~~BIRAC~~ Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) provides necessary technology and guidance for safe use.

Applications –

1. Decontamination by killing bacteria etc.
2. Increasing shelf life of food
3. It preserves the nutrients and nature
4. ~~Not~~ Not-toxic as residual radiation is negligible.
5. Safe for human consumption
6. Since packaged food is irradiated, no chance for future contamination.
7. Adulteration & Food preservative would decrease

Relevance for India –

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

① ~~A~~ Boost to food processing sector

② Could increase food item exports

③ Employment creation

④ being a tropical country, shelf life is low → could aid in food security. ~~by~~

⑤ Food preservative would decrease which are major cause for diabetes.

⑥ Increased Income to farmer.

⑦ Backward & forward linkages would be strengthened.

Food irradiance has many benefits

~~Cons~~ Thus area should be explored post adequate evidences of effects or side effects on people.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Whereas misuse of technology has abetted the spread of fake news, it is with the aid of technology that this menace can be curbed. Elaborate.

(150 words) 10

जहां प्रौद्योगिकी के दुरुपयोग ने फेक न्यूज़ (झूठे समाचारों) के प्रसार को बढ़ावा दिया है, वहीं प्रौद्योगिकी की सहायता से ही इस खतरे पर अंकुश भी लगाया जा सकता है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Fake news and its impacts has shaken the very fabric society. It includes manipulated news, doctored videos, intentionally hiding the facts or completely false news. Effects –

1. Manipulation and polarisation of people.
2. Incitement, hatred could lead to riots and lynching.
3. Misinformation leading to impact on decision making eg. voting in USA.

Role of Technology in Fake news –

1. Speed of social media has increased the coverage.
2. It aids in anonymity of original producer.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Helps in quickly gathering of crowd e.g. Whatsapp messages.

(4) Video editing technique have aided in

(5)

Recent lynching in Dhule district, Bangalore exodus, Karbi anglong etc are example of threat of misuse of technology & social media

Role of technology in stopping it –

(1) Fact cross check services e.g Verificado in mexico.

(2) Tracking the producer of fake news.

(3) Flagging by users and blocking such hateful messages.

(4) Continuous monitoring over viral messages.

(5) Spreading the awareness through social media.

· More focus should be human element by training, educating them ito not take extreme steps in response to such news

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Explain the salient features of the recently established Defence Planning Committee. How can it help in credible defence preparedness?

(150 words) 10

हाल ही में गठित रक्षा नियोजन समिति (डिफेंस प्लानिंग कमेटी) की प्रमुख विशेषताओं की व्याख्या कीजिए। यह विश्वसनीय रक्षा तैयारी में कैसे सहायता कर सकता है?

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Recent reports of Maoist leaders having amassed huge assets in property and cash underlines the significance of probing the funding network as part of counter-terrorism efforts. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

संपत्ति और नकदी के रूप में विशाल परिसंपत्तियां एकत्रित करने वाले माओवादी नेताओं की हालिया रिपोर्टों ने आतंकवाद-रोधी प्रयासों के भाग के रूप में वित्त पोषण नेटवर्क की जाँच करने का महत्व रेखांकित किया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Despite several efforts to curb terrorism, naxalism etc. they continue to flourish because of their strong funding network through organised crime syndicates, hawala & money laundering networks and trafficking etc. Thus it becomes necessary to break the very life line of terrorism.

Significance –

1. Attack on funding network would reduce radicalisation efforts and ~~the~~ propogation ~~of~~ of terrorism.
2. Organised crime & terrorism feed each other. Thus it would help in tackling both.
3. Stopping the illegal flow of money.
4. Would help detect sympathisers in society who aid in planning attacks

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) Attack capability & weapon acquisition would reduce.
(6) Monitoring terror funding would lead to their loses.

Measures taken in this regard –

(1) Economic Intelligence unit of CBI.
(2) Collaborating with FATF.
(3) eliminating hawala networks through monitoring on money inflow and outflow.
(4) Crackdown on shell companies.
(5) FIU-IND – Financial Intelligence & tracking irregular transaction.
(6) Swiss banks – Information sharing agreements

However more needs to be done to break this nexus by using block-chain, Big data, fraud monitoring & reporting and crackdown on organised crime.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Not only do services MSMEs contribute mightily to the overall GDP growth, they have a powerful, multiplier impact on the local economies as well. Elaborating on the statement, highlight the problems faced by service sector MSMEs. How can the government make it easier for MSMEs to start and grow a business? **(250 words) 15**

MSMEs से संबद्ध सेवा उद्यम न केवल समग्र GDP संवृद्धि में बहुत अधिक योगदान देती हैं, बल्कि उनका स्थानीय अर्थव्यवस्थाओं पर भी एक सशक्त और गुणक प्रभाव है। इस कथन का सविस्तार वर्णन करते हुए, MSMEs सेवा क्षेत्रक द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं पर प्रकाश डालिए। सरकार MSMEs के लिए किसी व्यवसाय को आरंभ करने और उसके विकास को कैसे आसान बना सकती है?

MSMEs are backbone of Indian economy. Services contribute to 60% of GDP out of which share of MSMEs is 25%.

Impact -

1. Employment to large number
2. hub of innovation e.g. startups.
3. Reduce regional imbalances.
4. specialise in providing locally specialised services and export competitive products.
5. Aid in skill creation
6. Inherently, agile & flexible thus quickly adapt to market need.
7. Forward & Backward linkages

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Problems faced by MSMEs →

① Increasing protectionism is reducing the market size

② Competition from large business & Multinational companies.

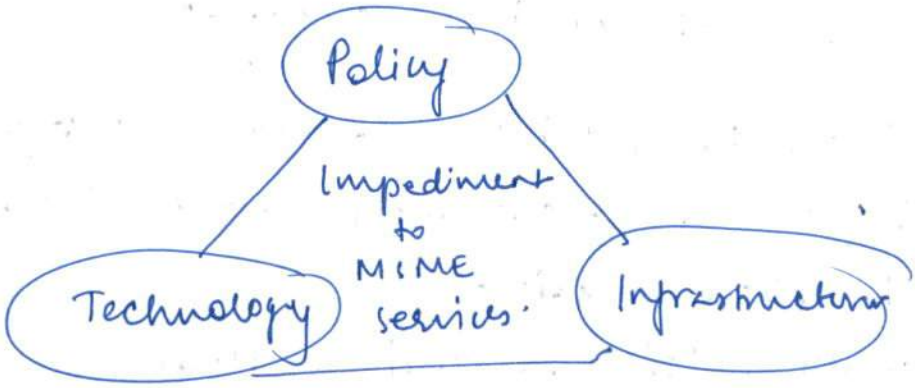
③ Access to modern technology e.g. AI, big data etc.

④ Credit impediment in expanding the business.

⑤ Employing and expanding the high skilled workforce.

⑥ Infrastructure issues – access to office space etc.

⑦ high cost of tax compliance due to rigid laws.



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Government's role

1. Increase ease of doing business by easing contract enforcement, exit mechanism, power supply.
2. Self certification should be allowed.
3. Increasing credit availability → through Venture Fund, AIF, MUDRA etc.
4. easing exchange trading for MSMEs.
   → BSE-MSME is positive first step.
5. Providing certain level of protection in export, procurement and awarding contracts. e.g. Defence Repair & maintenance etc.
6. Increasing international collaboration e.g with Israel.
7. Ensuring data availability & creating enabling infrastructure for innovation
8. Technology acquisition for common use.

Along with it conducive policy & regulation is required to harness true potential.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Contract Farming has many advantages, however it suffers from market failures. Elaborate. What can the government do to correct problems that lead to contract failures? Also, discuss whether the Model Contract Farming Act, 2018 is a step in the right direction. **(250 words) 15**

संविदा कृषि (कॉन्ट्रैक्ट फार्मिंग) के कई लाभ हैं, हालांकि यह बाजार की विफलताओं से ग्रस्त है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। सरकार, संविदा विफलताओं का कारण बनने वाली समस्याओं को ठीक करने हेतु क्या कर सकती है? साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या मॉडल संविदा कृषि अधिनियम, 2018 सही दिशा में उठाया गया एक कदम है।

Contract farming refers to pre-planned agreement between a buyer and a farmer through mutual negotiation. ~~How~~ But due to certain challenges it has failed to materialize and increased failure.

Market failure and their Reasons -

1. No uniformity in laws & policy across states, stock limit
2. Monopoly of APMC in market.
3. Mismatch between supply and demand with regards to quality.
4. distorted pricing in market e.g. MSP increases prices which may not be favourable to contract buyers.
5. extremely high ~~in~~ input costs in certified seeds.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(6) Small size of farms in India → contractor has to deal with large number of farmers.

(7) Challenges with respect to technology use in farms.

Role of Government –

(1) Policies and regulations to reduce risk of farmers against contract failure.

(2) MSP pricing should be replaced with Price deficiency payment to enable free negotiation of prices

(3) APMC rules & stock limits should be relaxed.

(4) Uniform laws in all states.

(5) Input costs should be rationalised.

(6) More no. of FPOs should be created making it easy for both farmers and contractor

(7) Protection against natural calamity by Insurance to both parties.

Apart from above steps enabling infra-structure, linking contractor to farmer ~~through~~ should be improved.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Analysis of Model Contract Farming Act

① It provides for mutual negotiation between buyer and seller ~~the~~ enabling free price discovery.

② It protects both parties against contract termination with adequate focus ~~on~~ farmers.

③ It proposes reducing or eliminating stock limit for purposes of export and food processing which is a positive step.

④ It enables and provides a legal status to such contract making, its violation punishable.

Overall model contract farming act is positive step, however unless all states adopt this act, it will not be fruitful.

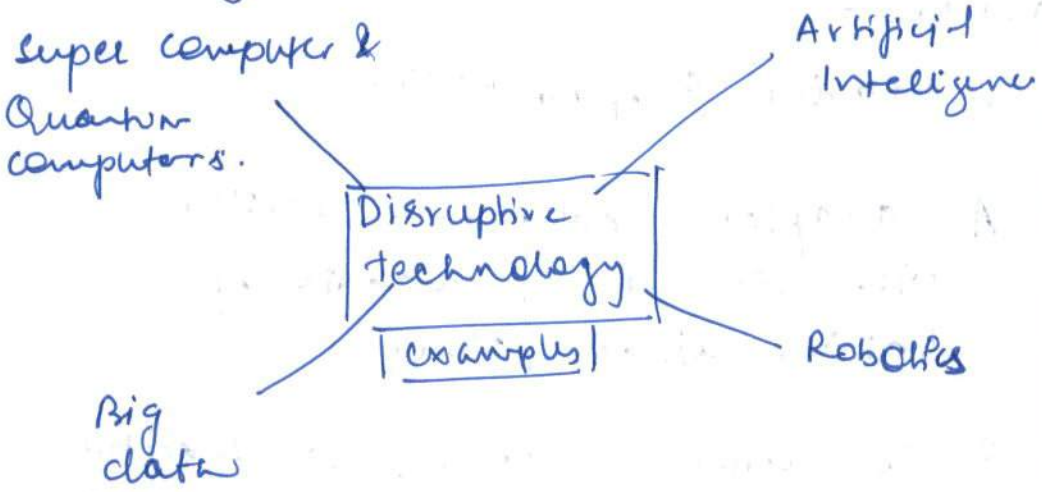
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Suggest the measures needed to improve the employability of labour force as well as increasing number of employment opportunities in light of structural changes being brought by disruptive technologies.

(250 words) 15

विघटनकारी प्रौद्योगिकियों (डिस्रप्टिव टेक्नोलॉजी) द्वारा लाए जा रहे संरचनात्मक परिवर्तनों के प्रकाश में श्रम बल की नियोज्ञनीयता में सुधार लाने के साथ-साथ रोजगार अवसरों की संख्या बढ़ाने के लिए आवश्यक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Fourth Industrial revolution has brought multiple disruptive technologies threatening traditional job roles.



These technology ~~threaten~~ have capacity to change the role of farmers to doctor, teachers to policy makers, etc.

Structural Changes –

1. Increased automation in manufacturing.
2. Mechanisation of farming will reduce the need of manual labour.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) With automated data analytics changes in IT sector.

(4) Healthcare - diagnostics, education methods are set to be automated

(5) With increased monitoring & surveillance power of New technology, role of human element will decrease in every sphere

Measure -

(1) Increasing Employability

(A) adaptable education system with element of vocational training since school

(B) Connecting Industries to Institutes in designing new industry driven courses.

(C) International collaboration in skill India mission e.g. with Japan & Singapore.

(D) More emphasis on hands-on training in industry.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Increasing Number of Employment

(A) Focus on building Ancillary industries around new technology e.g. Repair & maintenance, operation etc

(B) Ensure smooth shift from traditional employment to technology driven roles. e.g. Shifting taxi drivers to Uber and OLA etc.

(C) Collaborating with tech. giants to build India specific technology variant considering local needs.

(D) Integrating technology application in existing infrastructure to augment human capacity. e.g. Mining.

(E) Create employment in controlling technology by training & changing curriculum.

(F) Shift to Research & innovation e.g. AI Garage in India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. India's trade policy in agriculture, marred by ad-hocism and pro-consumer bias, has constrained realization of export potential, and prevented the farmers from reaping the benefits. Examine the statement and discuss ways, including government initiatives, to improve agricultural exports.

(250 words) 15

तदर्थता और उपभोक्ता समर्थक पक्षपात से प्रभावित, कृषि में भारत की व्यापार नीति ने निर्यात सामर्थ्य की प्राप्ति को बाधित किया है तथा किसानों को लाभ उठाने से रोका है। इस कथन का परीक्षण कीजिए और सरकारी पहलों सहित कृषि निर्यात में सुधार लाने के तरीकों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Despite being one of largest producer in agriculture, international trade is low. Apart from various global challenges such as tariff & non tariff technical barriers, protectionism, inadequate food processing capacity, export potential is also restricted due to Policy barriers —

(1) Adhoc approach in restriction and ~~also~~ permission in export e.g. export of oilseeds is restricted. Thus price discovery is impacted.

(2) distortions created due to consumer protection measures by keeping prices below that offered in international market.

(3) Huge buffer stocks leading to wastage of food grains.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Inconsistency in commodities under Essential commodities Act stock limit

(5) Distortionary pricing regime leading to increased cost of Agricultural products in ~~total~~. thus reducing competitiveness.

Thus India's trade policy has ~~to~~ negatively impacted export. This leads to low income and profitability of farmers.

Government initiatives -

(1) Allowing trade and export in edible oil.
~~Except certain~~

(2) SAMPADA scheme to improve Agro-marine food processing and boosting export of processed food items.

(3) Relaxed export norms for non-food Agriculture e.g. cotton, jute, plantation crops etc.

(4) ~~FA~~ FTA in goods including agricultural products with multiple countries.

(5) Quality testing labs.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Ways to Improve -

1. Focus should be on Food processing sector
2. Improve farm to port linkage - cold storage, warehouses, roads etc.
3. Improve quality and safety of food products.
4. Focus on horticulture, agroforestry, allied activities products also.
5. ~~Att~~ Enact model contract farming act and reduce stock limit.
6. Timely disposal of buffer stock through export reducing wastage.

Therefore a holistic approach is required from boosting productivity, increasing linkages to relaxing policy impediments in order to boost export & double farmer's income

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Is currency exchange rate a suitable measure of relative economic performance of countries? Despite improving macro-economic fundamentals, trade deficit in India continues to widen. Bring out the factors responsible for this situation. **(250 words) 15**

क्या मुद्रा विनिमय दर देशों के सापेक्ष आर्थिक प्रदर्शन की एक उपयुक्त माप है? मैक्रो इकनॉमिक फंडामेंटल्स (समष्टि-आर्थिक आधारों) में सुधार के बावजूद, भारत में व्यापार घाटा निरंतर बढ़ा है। इस स्थिति के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों को प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Don't write anything this margin
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Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. It will take much more than relief packages to address the problems being faced by the sugar industry in India. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

भारत में चीनी उद्योग द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं को दूर करने के लिए राहत पैकेज से आगे और कुछ करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Sugar Industry is important source of employment and economic activity benefitting farmers in India However recently relief packages were granted to enable mills to pay back to farmers.

Problems that led to relief packages-

① decreasing profitability
② Inadequate utilisation of capacity.
③ delayed payment to farmers.
④ disrupted production.

Reasons for various issues

① ~~Agricult~~ Supply side-

Ⓐ decreasing productivity of farmers leading to low production.

Ⓑ Rainfed agriculture → crop failure

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(C) Amount of sugar in crops decreasing due to poor quality.

All leading to inefficient capacity utilisation.

(2) Industry side –

(A) Outdated technology & Infrastructure

(B) ~~Compressor~~ Power supply is not continuous.

(C) Industry shifting to south India due to better quality of crops.

(3) Demand side –

(A) Export Restricted

(B) Distortionary pricing with government keeping it low leading to reduced profits.

Thus various structural challenges lead to cyclical non payment of farmer dues. Also due to populist measures huge number of mills popped up in northern states without capacity or demand.

PTO

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Way Ahead—

(A) focus should be first on upgradation.

(B) Installing co-generation facility to produce heat locally using baggase

(C) Use of generated waste in fuel, paper etc to provide additional income

(D) Solving agriculture issues by increasing irrigation efficiency.

(E) Using Negotiable warehousing Receipts (NWR) → to farmers making them usable in banks to reduce need of relief package

(F) Rationalizing number and distribution of mills.

(G) Allow exports.

Thus problem needs comprehensive, actionable and outcome oriented approach.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. NAPCC, almost 10 years old and formulated with lofty objectives, has not served as the best answer to cope with the impacts of climate change. Critically discuss. **(250 words) 15**

लगभग 10 वर्ष पुराने और उत्कृष्ट लक्ष्यों के साथ सूत्रबद्ध, NAPCC ने जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभावों का सामना करने संबंधी सर्वोत्तम अनुक्रिया के रूप में कार्य नहीं किया है। आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

NAPCC was formulated in response to global push for climate change mitigation programs. Various elements such as solar energy, agriculture, water, energy efficiency etc were combined to initiate 8 missions.

Objective of NAPCC –

① Create holistic policy to tackle & mitigate climate change

② Focus on sustainable long term development.

③ Increase adaptability and resilience. e.g. Agriculture.

④ Bring various stakeholders together

⑤ Harness international best practices and traditional knowledge

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

What are its achievements –

(1) Various schemes such as PAT, green energy corridor, rooftop solar have kicked off and are producing positive results.

(2) Adequate focus on Himalayan ecosystem. e.g. Secure Himalaya –

(3) Water is being seen as important component leading to more investment.

(4) Adaptation measures are yielding result.

Challenges & Issues

(1) Adhoc approach in bringing isolated project together.

(2) Lack of co-ordinated & comprehensive approach & policy objectives

(3) No actionable targets provided.

(4) Focus on finance mechanism not provided leaving missions without any future.

(5) No institutional & legal mechanism.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Way Ahead –

Though it has very strong backing of plan objectives without concrete & stable finances, outcome based targets and institutional measures it will not yield result.

Also there should be a clear combined vision to all & missions to produce appreciable results. Therefore focus should be on coordination, involving local communities and harnessing their knowledge

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18. Proliferation of nuclear weapons and the threat of their use are key concerns for global security nonetheless existing international arrangements seem to be ineffective. Comment. Also, identify the salient features of India's policy in this context and discuss whether India should join the NPT in the current form. **(250 words) 15**

परमाणु हथियारों का प्रसार और उनके उपयोग का खतरा वैश्विक सुरक्षा की प्रमुख चिंताएं हैं, इसके बिना वर्तमान अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यवस्था अप्रभावी प्रतीत होती है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में भारत की नीति की प्रमुख विशेषताओं को चिन्हित कीजिए तथा चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या भारत को वर्तमान प्रारूप वाले NPT में सम्मिलित होना चाहिए।

Nuclear weapons, being weapon ~~war~~ of mass destructions and mutually assured destruction have always been areas of concern:-

(A) Increasing stockpiles of existing nuclear power.

(B) Proliferation to countries such as North Korea, Iran, Pakistan and threat of terrorists access.

(C) Constant threats by irresponsible leaders for using along with non-state actors being source of concern

There are various International arrangements—

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(1) Comprehensive Test Ban treaty (CTBT)

(2) Various agreement to reduce stock piles e.g. ~~START~~ ।

(3) Recently ~~adp~~ adopted NTPT in UNGA asking for complete ban of nuclear weapons.

(4) Non proliferation treaty (NPT)

(5) International Atomic energy agency that monitors peaceful use and deters military use.

(6) Nuclear supplier Group. – that restricts access to nuclear material for military purposes.

However North Korea, Iran, syria etc. have been the examples of how ineffective these arrangements have been.

~~Case for India joining NPT~~

~~(A)~~ ।

PTO

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India's Policy

① No first use and retaliatory attack only is first used by enemies.
② Complete denuclearisation by all countries including developed and
③ ~~Why India~~ developing nations.

However current clauses of NPT recognize 5 countries as nuclear power and only provide for denuclerisation of other countries. Signing NPT in current form would mean countries such as USA could sieze all Nuclear weapons without any promise of denuclearisation on their part.

India has a robust policy of no first use, peaceful use without any records of proliferation. Nuclear power serve our ~~stra~~ objective of strategic deterrence for hostile neighbours. Thus there is no case for signing NPT in current form.

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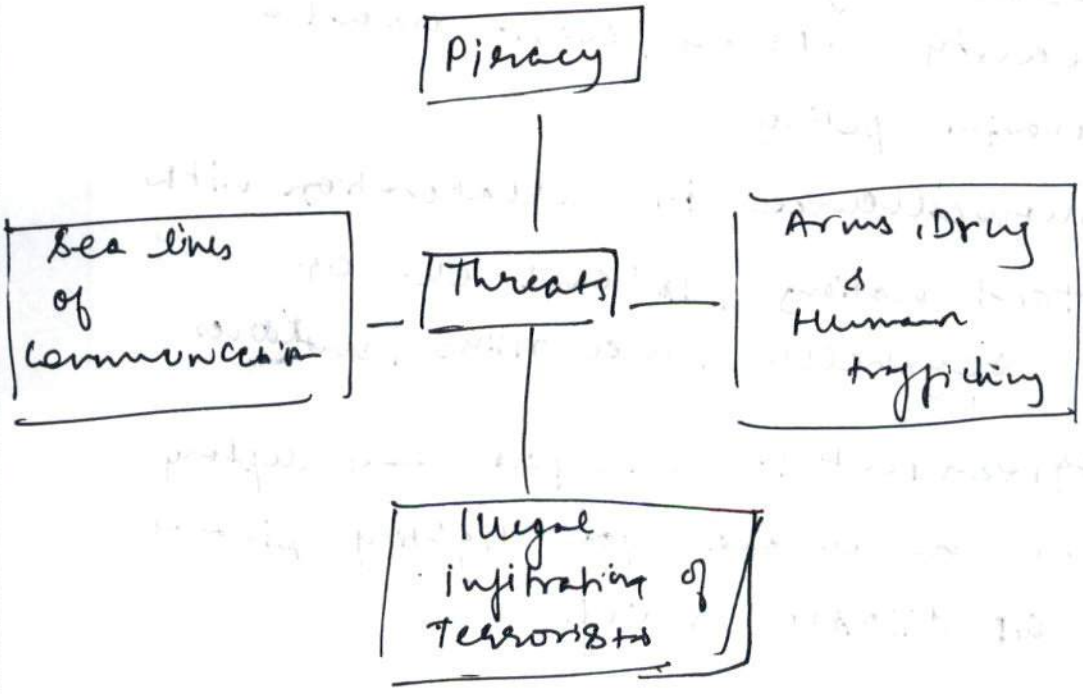
19. The maritime security domain requires collective multilateral and regional cooperation to combat non traditional threats. Discuss in the context of threats in the Western Indian Ocean and the recent amendments in the Djibouti Code of Conduct.

(250 words) 15

समुद्री सुरक्षा प्रक्षेत्र (डोमेन) गैर-परंपरागत खतरों का सामना करने हेतु सामूहिक बहुपक्षीय और क्षेत्रीय सहयोग की मांग करता है। पश्चिमी हिंद महासागर में खतरों और जिबूती आचरण संहिता में हालिया संशोधन के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Western Indian Ocean serves many strategic objectives for India. Energy security (oil & gas), trade security security of Indian diaspora is directly linked to maritime security in this region..

But non traditional threats have been increasing.



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Since many hostile and politically unstable countries such as somalia, Pakistan etc. are situated in region also China is increasing its footfall it becomes important to increase security measures for strategic objectives e.g. Connectivity to, Europe, Russia, Central Asia etc.

Approach –

① Co-ordination with littoral Indian state for coastal monitoring.

② Collaborating with 3 wings of marine security – Navy, coast guard & marine policy

③ Surveillance in collaboration with littoral nations, island etc. e.g. Seychelles, Mauritius, Maldives

④ Agreement to use port and deploy forces on demand for fighting piracy & disaster relief

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(8) Infrastructure support.

In this regard India's access to Aldagra port, possible access to ~~[illegible]~~ assumption Island and agreement to use French & USA naval bases in Djibouti will be beneficial.

Djibouti's Code of Conduct

- highlight the principle of mutual co-operation & peaceful use of port to secure sea lanes, tackle ~~[illegible]~~ piracy, enable peaceful trade and ~~[illegible]~~ not hampering the strategic objective of other nations.

It establishes the basic principles of peaceful coexistence, thus it is a positive step.

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20. India's space programme was initiated with the vision of utilising outer space for peaceful purposes, however with changing times it has the potential to play a significant role in strengthening security capabilities of India. Discuss with adequate examples. **(250 words) 15**

भारत का अंतरिक्ष कार्यक्रम, शांतिपूर्ण उद्देश्यों हेतु बाह्य अंतरिक्ष का उपयोग करने के दृष्टिकोण के साथ आरंभ किया गया था, हालांकि बदलते समय के साथ इसमें भारत की सुरक्षा क्षमताओं को मजबूत बनाने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाने की क्षमता है। यथोचित उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

Vision to establish a space program in India started with meeting strategic civilian demands e.g. Communication, Broadcasting, Remote sensing of weather, Resources etc

Slowly it expanded to planetary exploration e.g. Chandrayaan and Mangalyaan.

In recent times focus is being given to use space capability for security ~~ob~~ purposes –

(1) Secured satellite communication

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e.g GSAT-6A

(2) Use in detection of enemy bases by remote camera capture.
e.g. it helped in surgical strike.

(3) Remote surveillance and help in marine navigation.

(4) IRNSS has a secured navigation component explicitly for strategic military use.

(5) Aid in ~~satellite~~ weapon carrier designs.
e.g. cryogenic engines, launch vehicles.

(6)

ISRO has served the need of both military and civilian objectives in balanced approach. However India should continually strive for peaceful use of space and not deploy weapons in space itself in adherence to International space treaty

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